THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR SEPTEMBER 1809:

With a View of the CASTLE *of* EASTER GREENOCK.

CONTENTS:

Page

Register of the Weather for *Sept.* . . 642
High Water at *Leith* for *October*, . . ib.
An Account of the antient Baronies of *Greenock*, with a View of the Castle of *Easter Greenock*, ... 645
Monthly Memoranda in Natural History, ... 645
Comparative View of the Martello Towers, and of Mr *Gillespie*'s Revolving Battery, ... 646
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts, ... 647
Statement respecting the *Orphan Hospital*, 14*th* of *August* 1809, . . . 649
Curious Particulars concerning the *Osages*, a nation of *American Indians*, 651
Analecta, ... 654
Memoirs of *Matthew Boulton, Esq.* F. *R. S.* 655
Narrative of *Lady Murray*, relating to the Concealment and Exile of Sir *Patrick Hume*, ... 658
Description of *Senegal*, ... 663
——— *Mocha*, with an Account of the Coffee Trade of *Arabia*, ... 664
Address to the Public, on the Accident at the *Meikle Ferry*, near *Dornoch*, ... 670
Letters from *Lavater* to the *Countess* of *Lichtenau*, ... 672
Use of Nopal as an Antiscorbutic in hot climates, ... 673
Further Remarks on the Second Exhibition of *Scottish* Paintings, . . 674

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

I. *Kerr*'s General Review of the Agriculture of the County of *Berwick*; with Observations on the Means of its Improvement, . . . 677
II. *Werner*'s New Theory of the Formation of Veins, with its application to the art of working Mines, ... 683
New Works published in *Edinburgh*, ib.
Scottish Literary Intelligence, . . . 684
Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign, ... ib.

POETRY.

Air, Sung by *Mrs Bland*, at the Theatre-Royal, *Drury-lane*, . . . 686
Sonnet to *Miss* ———, ... 687
Lines written on the Banks of the *Tay*, ... ib.
Lines dedicated to the Admirers of *Thomson*, ... ib.
The Battle of *Talavera*, ... 688
Song, ... ib.
Talavera, ... ib.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

Holland, ... 689
—Capitulation of *Flushing*, ... ib.
Italy. 699
—Dispatches from *Sir John Stuart*, . ib.
Spain, ... 702
—Important Intelligence from the British Army there, respecting two severe Battles at *Talavera*, . . ib.

SCOTTISH CHRONICLE.

Circuit intelligence, ... 714
Marriages, ... 715
Births and Deaths, ... 716
Stocks and Markets, ... 720

CASTLE OF EASTER GREENOCK.
For the Scots Mag. & Edin. Lit. Misc. pub. by J. Constable & Co. 1st Sept. 1809.

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from August 26. to Sept. 25. 1809, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
Aug. 26	29.75	53	64	—	Clear
27	29.78	55	66	—	Ditto
28	29.8	49	68	—	Ditto
29	29.84	57	68	—	Ditto
30	29.8	57	67	0.05	Rain
31	29.92	47	66	—	Clear
Sept. 1	29.9	55	69	—	Ditto
2	29.85	50	66	—	Ditto
3	29.84	52	60	—	Ditto
4	29.82	50	69	0.02	Showers
5	29.65	50	64	0.04	Rain
6	29.64	53	67	—	Cloudy
7	29.55	52	65	0.02	Showers
8	29.56	54	56	1.2	Rain
9	29.8	55	66	—	Clear
10	29.7	53	60	0.05	Rain
11	29.75	45	63	—	Clear
12	29.81	46	65	—	Ditto
13	29.82	43	62	—	Cloudy
14	29.83	52	63	0.02	Showers
15	30.1	52	65	—	Cloudy
16	29.9	50	60	0.01	Showers
17	29.9	49	61	—	Clear
18	29.84	48	58	1.4	Rain
19	29.7	47	60	—	Cloudy
20	29.5	48	59	0.04	Showers
21	29.6	49	59	—	Cloudy
22	29.49	51	61	0.06	Rain
23	29.5	49	60	0.02	Showers
24	29.75	34	58	—	Clear
25	29.75	40	52	—	Ditto
				—	
	Quantity of Rain			2.93	

High Water at LEITH FOR OCTOBER.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Su. 1	6 37	7 9
M. 2	7 41	8 22
Tu. 3	9 4	9 46
W. 4	10 24	10 55
Th. 5	11 24	11 50
Fr. 6	— —	0 14
Sa. 7	0 34	0 56
Su. 8	1 17	1 37
M. 9	1 57	2 17
Tu. 10	2 38	2 58
W. 11	3 19	3 40
Th. 12	4 3	4 24
Fr. 13	4 47	5 12
Sa. 14	5 37	6 6
Su. 15	6 36	7 10
M. 16	7 45	8 27
Tu. 17	9 7	9 48
W. 18	10 23	10 57
Th. 19	11 26	11 52
Fr. 20	— —	0 17
Sa. 21	0 40	0 59
Su. 22	1 19	1 37
M. 23	1 53	2 10
Tu. 24	2 28	2 44
W. 25	3 0	3 17
Th. 26	3 33	3 50
Fr. 27	4 7	4 22
Sa. 28	4 40	5 0
Su. 29	5 20	5 42
M. 30	6 6	6 32
Tu. 31	7 2	7 37

MOON's PHASES
FOR OCTOBER 1809.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D. H. M.
Last Quar.	1. 5. 47. even.
New Moon,	9. 7. 16. morn.
First Quart.	16. 0. 45. morn.
Full Moon,	23. 8. 56. morn.
Last Quart.	31. 0. 53. even.

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR SEPTEMBER 1809.

An Account of the ancient Baronies of GREENOCK, *with a View of the* CASTLE *of* EASTER GRLENOCK.

THE town of Greenock, in the county of Renfrew, is better known to the merchant than to the antiquary. In the year 1592 it was a trifling village, and only then erected into a parish. In 1643 King Charles I. made it a burgh of barony, with a privilege of a weekly market on Friday. Since that time it has continued to increase, and at present contains about twenty thousand inhabitants, consists of three parishes, is esteemed the fourth port in point of rank in Great Britain, and one of the most considerable and flourishing towns in Scotland.

During the ancient practice of connecting titles and privileges with possessions, the lands of Greenock formed a barony of no inconsiderable importance; falling to female heirs, it was divided into two baronies, the *Easter* and *Wester*. Under the modern system of granting dignities, Greenock was chosen by Lord Cathcart, after the taking of Copenhagen, for the name of the second title which he received for his services on that occasion. The motives which induced his Lordship to make this choice, probably originated in some prospective family considerations. Meantime his Lordship is but a common peer in the town, holding his property there, according to the feudal principles of the law, as the vassal of Sir John Shaw Stuart, the superior.

The barony of Greenock, till the reign of Robert III. belonged to the Galbraiths. Malcolm Galbraith, the then baron, dying without male issue, it was inherited by his two daughters, and being in consequence divided, remained as two separate baronies till the year 1669, when the ancient estate was re-united.

One of the co-heiresses married — Shaw of Sauchie, said to have been a collateral descendant of Macduff Earl of Fyfe, whom Shakespeare has renderred so famous in the incomparable tragedy of Macbeth. Her portion of the barony was called Wester Greenock, the lands of which continued to descend to the lairds of Sauchie till the reign of James V, when Alexander Shaw gave them as patrimony to John, his eldest son by his second wife.

The family of Sauchie furnished two abbots to the abbey of Paisley. There is still extant a charter granted on the 2d of June 1490 to the town of Paisley, signed by George Shaw the then abbot; and among the Cottonian manuscripts there is an original letter dated the 8th of May (the year wanting) from Robert Shaw his successor, to Cardinal Wolsey, soliciting the influence of his Grace at the Court of Rome in aid of his promotion to the Bishopric of Moray.

The male issue of Alexander Shaw by

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from August 26. to Sept. 25. 1809, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
Aug. 26	29.75	53	64	—	Clear
27	29.78	55	66	—	Ditto
28	29.8	49	68	—	Ditto
29	29.84	57	68	—	Ditto
30	29.8	57	67	0.05	Rain
31	29.92	47	66	—	Clear
Sept. 1	29.9	55	69	—	Ditto
2	29.85	50	66	—	Ditto
3	29.84	52	60	—	Ditto
4	29.82	50	69	0.02	Showers
5	29.65	50	64	0.04	Rain
6	29.64	53	67	—	Cloudy
7	29.55	52	65	0.02	Showers
8	29.56	54	56	1.2	Rain
9	29.8	55	66	—	Clear
10	29.7	53	60	0.05	Rain
11	29.75	45	63	—	Clear
12	29.81	46	65	—	Ditto
13	29.82	43	62	—	Cloudy
14	29.83	52	63	0.02	Showers
15	30.1	52	65	—	Cloudy
16	29.9	50	60	0.01	Showers
17	29.9	49	61	—	Clear
18	29.84	48	58	1.4	Rain
19	29.7	47	60	—	Cloudy
20	29.5	48	59	0.04	Showers
21	29.6	49	59	—	Cloudy
22	29.49	51	61	0.06	Rain
23	29.5	49	60	0.02	Showers
24	29.75	34	58	—	Clear
25	29.75	40	52	—	Ditto
				—	
Quantity of Rain				2.93	

High Water at LEITH FOR OCTOBER.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Su. 1	6 37	7 9
M. 2	7 41	8 22
Tu. 3	9 4	9 46
W. 4	10 24	10 55
Th. 5	11 24	11 50
Fr. 6	— —	0 14
Sa. 7	0 34	0 56
Su. 8	1 17	1 37
M. 9	1 57	2 17
Tu. 10	2 38	2 58
W. 11	3 19	3 40
Th. 12	4 3	4 24
Fr. 13	4 47	5 12
Sa. 14	5 37	6 6
Su. 15	6 36	7 10
M. 16	7 45	8 27
Tu. 17	9 7	9 48
W. 18	10 23	10 57
Th. 19	11 26	11 52
Fr. 20	— —	0 17
Sa. 21	0 40	0 59
Su. 22	1 19	1 37
M. 23	1 53	2 10
Tu. 24	2 28	2 44
W. 25	3 0	3 17
Th. 26	3 33	3 50
Fr. 27	4 7	4 22
Sa. 28	4 40	5 0
Su. 29	5 20	5 42
M. 30	6 6	6 32
Tu. 31	7 2	7 37

MOON's PHASES
For OCTOBER 1809.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D. H. M.	
Last Quar.	1. 5. 47.	even.
New Moon,	9. 7. 16.	morn.
First Quart.	16. 0. 45.	morn.
Full Moon,	23. 8. 56.	morn.
Last Quart.	31. 0. 53.	even.

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR SEPTEMBER 1809.

An Account of the ancient Baronies of GREENOCK, *with a View of the* CASTLE *of* EASTER GREENOCK.

THE town of Greenock, in the county of Renfrew, is better known to the merchant than to the antiquary. In the year 1592 it was a trifling village, and only then erected into a parish. In 1643 King Charles I. made it a burgh of barony, with a privilege of a weekly market on Friday. Since that time it has continued to increase, and at present contains about twenty thousand inhabitants, consists of three parishes, is esteemed the fourth port in point of rank in Great Britain, and one of the most considerable and flourishing towns in Scotland.

During the ancient practice of connecting titles and privileges with possessions, the lands of Greenock formed a barony of no inconsiderable importance; falling to female heirs, it was divided into two baronies, the *Easter* and *Wester*. Under the modern system of granting dignities, Greenock was chosen by Lord Cathcart, after the taking of Copenhagen, for the name of the second title which he received for his services on that occasion. The motives which induced his Lordship to make this choice, probably originated in some prospective family considerations. Meantime his Lordship is but a common peer in the town, holding his property there, according to the feudal principles of the law, as the vassal of Sir John Shaw Stuart, the superior.

The barony of Greenock, till the reign of Robert III. belonged to the Galbraiths. Malcolm Galbraith, the then baron, dying without male issue, it was inherited by his two daughters, and being in consequence divided, remained as two separate baronies till the year 1669, when the ancient estate was re-united.

One of the co-heiresses married — Shaw of Sauchie, said to have been a collateral descendant of Macduff Earl of Fyfe, whom Shakespeare has renderred so famous in the incomparable tragedy of Macbeth. Her portion of the barony was called Wester Greenock, the lands of which continued to descend to the lairds of Sauchie till the reign of James V, when Alexander Shaw gave them as patrimony to John, his eldest son by his second wife.

The family of Sauchie furnished two abbots to the abbey of Paisley. There is still extant a charter granted on the 2d of June 1490 to the town of Paisley, signed by George Shaw the then abbot; and among the Cottonian manuscripts there is an original letter dated the 8th of May (the year wanting) from Robert Shaw his successor, to Cardinal Wolsey, soliciting the influence of his Grace at the Court of Rome in aid of his promotion to the Bishopric of Moray.

The male issue of Alexander Shaw by

by his first wife failing, John Shaw, a descendant of John the son of Alexander, became chief of the name, and succeeded to the primogenitureship of the lands of Sauchie. It was this John who in 1592 built the *West Kirk* of Greenock. His grandson John in 1651 was Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of horse which the Earl of Dunfermline commanded at the Battle of Worcester. Charles II. in acknowledgement of his gallantry, conferred on him the honour of knighthood; and James VII. for his services to the crown, by letters patent dated the 28th June 1687 at Windsor, made him a Baronet. In 1694 he died, and was buried in the chapel of Holyrood-house. Shaw's grandson John, who succeeded in 1702 to the title and estates, is still remembered among the oral historians of Greenock for his magnificence and *bashawic* disposition *. He was the first member of Parliament for the county of Renfrew, after the union of the kingdoms: an anecdote is told of the journey to London of a band of the Scotch members, who in going to the first Session resolved to travel together, in order, it is supposed, to save expence. Sir John Shaw happened to join the party, and the anecdote seems to show what sort of gentry his companions were, as well as to illustrate his character. When they had crossed into England, they stopped at an inn to dine: a smart waiter came into the room, and with much assurance enquired what they would have for dinner. "Do you eat pork, Sir?" said this officious gentleman to one of Sir John Shaw's honourable friends. The independent and worthy member to whom the question was put, abominated pork as much as he did state-corruption, but like many other members of a certain assembly, bamboozled by eloquence, said *aye* when he should have said *no*. The waiter then went round the company, and the *ayes* were like to have proved unanimous, till he inquired at Sir John Shaw if he would eat pork. No, I'll be damn'd if I do eat pork, said Sir John, enraged at the sheepishness of his fellow-travellers. "*I'll no tak' pork neither*," quoth he that first said *aye*; "*nor me*," said the next, "*nor me, nor me*," said all the others. The motion for eating pork was accordingly lost.

The daughter of Malcom Galbraith, who inherited the barony of Easter Greenock, married — Crawford, the laird of Kilburny. The history of the descendants of this lady is not unlike that of the offspring of her sister.—One of them, Hugh Crawford, adhered to Queen Mary, and led his vassals to the battle of Langside, for which offence the regent Lennox granted him a remission in 1576. In 1661 the male issue of the Kilburny family failing, the estates descended to a daughter, who in 1669 alienated the barony of Easter Greenock to Sir John Shaw, by which the ancient barony of Greenock, after being divided more than two hundred and fifty years, was reunited in the person of a descendant of the original stock.

The view annexed represents the ruins of the castle of Easter Greenock, as they appeared about five years ago. The tower has since fallen, and in the course of a few years the plough will probably pass over the remains. The castle of Wester Greenock was greatly amplified by the anti-porkist Sir John, and is a large structure, resembling in appearance those manor-halls of England which were built about the beginning of the last century *.

J. G.

* Possibly the Great Moguls were of Scottish origin, as their family name is Shaw.

* Some account of the rise and progress of the town of Greenock would be very acceptable to the readers of the Scots Magazine.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

Sept. 1,—26. THE weather has been very inconstant, and upon the whole not favourable for harvest operations. A few good days, however, have occasionally intervened; and the reaping is all over in the low country. The hardships to which the Highland reapers this season exposed themselves, by coming to the Lothians at the usual time, while the harvest was three weeks later, were most humanely relieved by gentlemen and farmers in different parts of the country, and by a general subscription, and a collection at the church-doors at Edinburgh. Mr Nisbet of Dirlton in Haddingtonshire, kept a public kitchen for their benefit for a fortnight.

Nothing interesting has this month occurred in the natural history department, in this neighbourhood. The wetness of the season has produced a great crop of fungi. The grounds at Bellevue, where trees formerly grew, were covered with Phallus impudicus, the fetid odour assailing every passenger. A mushroom of uncommonly large dimensions was announced in the Newspapers: it was said to be no less than 43 inches in circumference; 9 inches in height, exclusive of the stalk; and it weighed 5 lb. 6 oz. It grew near Paisley. If it was really the Agaricus campestris, it was by much the largest we have ever heard of.

Sea-Snake and Mermaid. The frequent recurrence of accounts of such strange monsters appearing on our coast, seems to have served only to embolden scepticism. This is not however very reasonable. Our belief and assent ought not certainly to be limited by any notion of our own, of what is probable or likely to occur in nature; but ought to rest, rather, on the validity of the evidence, however unaccountable or improbable the phenomena may appear to us.

In regard to the Great Sea Snake of Orkney, the smallness of the body in proportion to its amazing length, as well as the remarkable character of the row of shining filaments along the back, render the notion of its being the Squalus maximus of Linnæus (even supposing that animal to be very different from our Basking Shark) entirely inadmissible. The cranium and upper jaw, together with the under jaw, are now lodged in the University Museum. Correct drawings have been taken of these parts. Several oblong masses of cartilage, supposed to be ribs, with a fin nearly complete, a number of vertebræ of different sizes, and a collection of the dorsal filaments, make up the slender catalogue of remains saved from the wreck of this curious inhabitant of the deep. Those naturalists who have seen these fragments, and have read the unaffected testimony of the Orkney farmers as to the appearance of the animal when cast ashore, have become completely satisfied of its being a non-descript, excepting in so far as its existence and general appearance have been mentioned by Pontoppidan.

As to the Mermaid, it is unlucky that no specimens whatever have yet been procured. The account of the recent Caithness-shire one, rests entirely on the credibility of the witnesses, and on their capacity for observing, and for describing what they saw. Of their veracity no one entertains a doubt. As for their opportunities, and fitness for observing and describing, there may certainly be room for hesitation, without giving any reasonable offence to the witnesses, and without any imputation on their understanding or faculties, more than on their moral honesty.—The witnesses were chiefly two young ladies, who had not probably been in the habit of examining or describing large marine animals; whose minds, it may easily be supposed, were apt to be fluttered, and whose imagination

tions would thus be ready to supply deficiencies; the distance at which they stood has been calculated at 60 feet; the sea was running high, and rising into foam all around the rock no which the animal was pitched. The account given by the ladies is however very circumstantial; and we are inclined to pay much attention to it. They observed the creature for about an hour; and they distinguished a seal at some distance from it, which evinces a considerable precision in their observations. The description of the head agrees very well with the appearance of the Angel-fish, or Mermaid-fish of Artedi (Squalus Squatina); but the minute account of the hair on the head, of the long arms, and fingered hands, baffles our conjectures. We repeat, however, that we have no doubt whatever that they have fairly related the impression made upon their minds by what they saw; and they deserve no little praise for having ventured to avouch the spectacle, when they knew that their testimony was to be opposed to a tide of philosophical prejudice, (if the expression may be used,)—a prejudice, we believe, more frequently directed against the name *Mermaid*, than against the probability of the existence of an undescribed amphibious animal in the North Seas.—We shall soon resume the subject.

Edinburgh, Sept. 28. *N.*

Comparative View of the Martello Towers, and of Mr GILLESPIE'*s Battery.*

SIR,

I Was happy to observe, in your last Number, a letter from an intelligent correspondent, on the subject of Mr Gillespie's Impregnable Revolving Battery; an invention which seems more and more to attract, as it deserves, the attention of the Public. Its superiority to the Martello towers seems particularly deserving of notice, and in order to make this more conspicuous, I beg leave to present you with the following comparative view of their structure and contents, drawn from authentic documents.

According to a statement given in parliament, and not contradicted, there has been built in England twenty-seven Martello towers, each of which has cost upwards of 20,000*l*. These towers are forty feet high, with only one gun on the top of each. They are placed at the distance of about a mile from each other. I know not if they are all built on a direct line; but, in order to shew them as much favour as possible, I shall suppose that they are. In this case there will, within the distance of twenty-seven miles, be only twenty-seven guns to play against the enemy. Moreover, from the height of these towers, the gun could not be pointed within 250 yards of their base, so that when the enemy was once so near the tower, he might destroy or march past it, without the least resistance.

Upon the whole, to any one who impartially considers the subject, it must appear, that these towers can serve only as beacons to point out to the enemy the vulnerable parts of our coast, and to draw his attack to these, but not to oppose the least obstacle to them, should they unhappily take the hint.

Mr Gillespie undertakes to erect a Revolving Battery for 10,000*l*. which is less than half the expence of a Martello tower. Instead of the solitary gun fired from those erections, his machine discharges eight battering guns, and 104 for grape shot. Within the same distance, therefore, of 27 miles, there will be discharged 216 battering guns, and 2818 small guns for grape shot. This single statement is enough, surely, to demonstrate its immense superiority.

Mr

Mr Gillespie's machine, however, possesses other advantages. It involves a method of directing the ball towards the wished-for point with infallible precision, which is not even attempted in the Martello towers. In the latter too, the piece, after constant firing for two hours, would become so heated as to be altogether unfit for use. But here, the guns being fired successively, as the machine revolves, each is allowed an interval to cool, while the others are firing; and this inconvenience is quite obviated. The present machine, besides, notwithstanding its immense superiority of execution, might be worked by a smaller number of men. In short, there is no respect in which it is not superior to the Martello towers.

Considering the circumstances of this kingdom, which imperiously call for the use of every mode of defence as well of attack, is it not incumbent on those who have the disposal of naval and military affairs to make strict inquiry into the merits of this invention, and to adopt it, if found to answer the above description. Can it be doubted, that if it had been employed on the Scheldt, that expedition, in all likelihood, would have terminated in a way more conducive to the national honour and interest. Indeed Mr Gillespie undertakes, by means of them, to destroy any of the enemy's harbours, however strongly fortified. When employed in sieges also, they would render the place to be defended almost impregnable; for while they committed the utmost destruction on the assailants, they would completely cover the persons of the defenders.

I am happy to understand, that Mr Gillespie's invention has already drawn the attention of several persons of distinction in this city; and I flatter myself, you will soon have occasion to announce his being rescued from that unmerited neglect with which he has hitherto been treated. *M.*

Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, *and the* Fine Arts.

DR Brewster, of Edinburgh, has invented a new gnomiometrical telescope, and microscope, for measuring the angles of crystals by reflection, and for ascertaining the inclination of strata, and the apparent magnitude of angles, when the eye is not placed at the vertex.

The same gentleman has also invented an instrument for determining distances at one station, without measuring a base, without a portable base being attached to the instrument, or without knowing the magnitude of the object, the distance of which is to be ascertained. A long base is actually created by the instrument, without measuring it; and the distance is obtained upon a principle, which, as far as is known, has never been employed in trigonometrical instruments.

A few years since, Messrs Fourcroy and Vauquelin remarked, that a concrete sugar, or manna, exuded from the receptacle of the flowers of the pontic dwarf rosebay (*Rhododendron ponticum.*) M. Bosc has recently observed it afresh, and presented to the National Institute some grains of this substance, collected from the receptacle of the fruit, several of which were about 8-10ths of a line in diameter.—Their taste and appearance do not differ perceptibly from the purest sugar-candy; but it is necessary to be upon our guard against this appearance, on account of the deleterious properties suspected in the plant. This manna, according to M. Bosc, is dissolved during the night by the moisture of the atmosphere, melted in the day by the heat of the sun, and does not exude from plants of a vigorous vegetation. These are the reasons why it is so seldom seen. Plants growing in pots, and sheltered from the dew, as well as from the sun, are most likely to furnish

nish it. The grains above-mentioned were collected from a plant, in which all these circumstances united.

To the methods that have been suggested for improving common alum, by freeing it from the iron which it contains, M. Seguin has added a new one founded on the different solubility of pure alum, and alum mixed with iron. He dissolves sixteen parts of common alum in twenty-four of water, crystallizes, and thus obtains fourteen parts of alum, equal to the Roman, and two nearly equal to that of Liege. This process might be employed in the manufacture of alum, so as to obtain at first an alum worth one-third more than in its impure state.

The Phelloplastic Cabinet of M. Stamaty has been for some time exhibited at Paris. It consists of representations in cork, of the most important and curious monuments of ancient Rome, and the south of France. Nothing is so favorable for representing ruins as cork; its colour and the inequality of its pores, heighten the illusion; but it is very difficult to cut, and works so delicate as Mr Stamaty's require infinite patience. That artist has spent twenty years in executing the articles which he is now exhibiting. They exceed forty: among which the great Pantheon of Agrippa, now the Church of the Rotunda at Rome; the Tower of Pisa, with eight rows of columns, inclining 7 one half fathoms; the Triumphal Arch of Septimius Severus: that of Constantine; the Pont du Gard, with three rows of arches; the Maison Carree of Nismes, &c. &c. deserve particular notice.

M. Degen, a watchmaker of Vienna, has invented a machine, by which a person may rise into the air. It is formed of two parachutes, of taffeta, which may be folded up or extended at pleasure; and the person who moves them is placed in the centre. M. Degen has made several public experiments, and rose to the height of fifty four feet, flying in various directions, with the celerity of a bird. A subscription has been opened at Vienna, to enable the inventor to prosecute his discoveries.

Baron Lutgendorf, well known for his travels, has invented a machine, by means of which a person may exist under water, without fear of being drowned. It is a kind of cuirass, which allows the body to assume every possible position, and which is expected to be extremely useful in saving persons in danger of being drowned. The police of Vienna have purchased a considerable number of these machines, with the view of assisting in bringing up drowned persons from the bottom of the Danube.

Some works, undertaken at the country-house of M. Trembley, at La Tronches, a village situated a little to the north-east of Grenoble, have brought to light the following antiquities:—1. Several fragments of a mosaic pavement, composed of irregular cubes, and arranged either in the form of a draught-board, with black and white squares, or in white and black parallel lines. The substance of the cubes is carbonated lime. 2. Several water-pipes of red clay, of a semi-elliptical figure, regularly fitted into each other, which served to conduct water into basins constructed in the form of the clubs on cards, and were bedded in a composition of broken tiles, lime, and ashes, without any exterior covering. 3. Hollow bricks in the form of a parallelepipedon. Their surfaces are ornamented with diagonal transverse bars; and two square holes, made about the middle of their length, correspond on either side. 4. A domestic lamp of red clay, without ornament, having underneath this inscription: APRIOF. The spot on which these were found, contains to a considerable extent, ruins of Roman buildings, which were examined at some remote period. The situation and nature of these ruins, shew that the whole belonged to a Roman villa.

State-

Statement respecting the Orphan Hospital, 14th August 1809.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for April last, you have made an extract from a recent publication by a German Traveller (Dr Frank) containing some unhandsome reflections on the Orphan Hospital of this city. As the managers of that institution are your fellow citizens,—known to you, and not *wholly* beneath your notice, it was not perhaps too much for them to expect, that before you had given currency to such reflections, you should have taken the trouble to enquire into their truth. Travellers are understood to use *a licence*; and if Dr Frank will use it without injuring others, let him avail himself of the common priviledge. But the *licence of a Traveller* warrants no man to say *what is not*,—to the prejudice of his neighbour. Whether the licence was in this instance used at the expence of those whom the traveller attacks, or of those from whom he professes to have received his information, the managers are not concerned to ascertain: but they do not hesitate to say, that his reflections on the Orphan Hospital, wherever they have had their origin, are altogether unfounded.

Dr Frank represents the Hospital as particularly defective in respect of *order* and *cleanliness*. It is possible, thro' the carelessness of servants, or the operation of some other incidental cause, which no precaution can always controul, that a house which is generally kept in the best order, may be found at a time in a different state. And had Dr Frank confined his reflections to the points of order and cleanliness, it might be supposed, that, by a singular coincidence, he had *really* visited the Orphan Hospital at such a time. But when he takes upon him to insinuate, that many of the inhabitants of Edinburgh admitted the truth of what he states, and to assert that they unanimously informed him, that from the time of a particular event, which happened in 1796, "this institution has greatly declined," it is no longer difficult to perceive the *origin* to which the whole of his representation is to be traced.—The managers have no wish to detract from the merits of any individual. At the same time, justice to the respectable characters who have, since the period referred to, conducted the affairs of the Hospital, and indeed justice to the Hospital itself, the interests of which might be injured by this attack on its credit, requires that they lay before the public the following statement, taken from the Hospital books, of the numbers maintained, the work done, and the improvements introduced, from 1796 to the present time, from which it will be seen whether or not Dr Frank or his informers were warranted to say that this institution has greatly declined: and as your Magazine has been the principal vehicle for the circulation of his reflections in this country, the managers cannot entertain a doubt, that you will feel it your duty to counteract the injurious effects of them, by giving this letter the same publicity.

Years.	Number of Children admitted	Average Number of Children in the Hospital.
1796	42	110
1797	34	119
1798	36	115
1799	47	130
1800	53	140
1801	64	153
1802	26	166
1803	35	157
1804	42	158
1805	—	149
1806	40	128
1807	37	128
1808	36	130
1809	42	135

Work

Work done by the Children.

The girls have spun and made up all the linens in the house, sheetings and towelling included, and have spun the linen warp of their own gowns; and they and the boys have made and mended their own cloaths, shoes, stockings, and straw bonnets.

The boys have bound all the books used in the house.

During the course of the year, which ended the 1st August 1809, this is the work done:

Spun and made	356 shirts and shifts
	77 gowns
	30 bed-gowns
	104 handkerchiefs
knit - - -	206 pairs of stockings
made - -	106 suits of cloaths
	261 pairs of shoes

All this work was performed by children under 14 years of age; for the children in the Orphan Hospital always go out to apprenticeships, or to service, not at 19 years of age, as Dr Frank erroneously states, but at the age of 14, and in some instances sooner, when it happens that their education is completed, and that proper situations occur.

General Improvements.

1797. Premiums to children excelling at examination.

1799. Hair mattress substituted for chaff.

1800. Girls' dress improved,—additional servant,—sick ward fitted up without the house,—additional changes of linens,—new regulations for the internal government of the family.

1803. Sleeping wards enlarged,—boys' dress improved.

1808. Premiums to those educated in the house, on presenting themselves annually with testimonials of good conduct from their masters or mistresses, for four successive years after leaving the house.

Tho' the managers of the Orphan Hospital flatter themselves that the inhabitants of Edinburgh, in general, give them credit for the manner in which their trust is discharged, yet, considering of what importance it is that this should be properly understood by the country at large, they thought it necessary to request a visitation of the Hospital by gentlemen whose official characters would be to the public a pledge of impartiality and of accuracy in making it. The visitation has accordingly taken place, and a signed report of the visitors is herewith sent you for insertion in your Magazine.

In giving you this trouble, the managers are actuated solely by a desire to do justice to an institution, which they are satisfied is still what Mr Howard found it, "one of the most useful "institutions of its kind in Europe," and which they trust will long continue to be what another competent judge of its merits, the late Dr Hardy, described it, "an hospitable asylum, "where the fatherless child,—the or-"phan who has none to help him, is "fed, and clothed, and supported;—"where education, and habits of use-"ful employment, are infused and "completed together, and from which, "as from a well-ordered nursery of "the community, the more laborious "professions of life are perpetually re-"cruited by youth of both sexes, al-"ready trained to virtuous industry*."

Signed in name and by appointment of a general meeting of the corporation.

DAV. JOHNSTON, D.D. *Praes.*

Report of the Visitors of the Orphan Hospital.

Edinburgh, 3d Aug. 1809.

We the subscribers have, for several weeks, been occasionally visiting the Orphan Hopital of this city, sometimes two of us together, sometimes

* Sermon before the Society for the sons of the clergy.

times each of us alone, and sometimes all of us on the same day. We have minutely inspected all the apartments in the house; the teaching rooms, the sleeping rooms, the store rooms, and the kitchen, all of which we found well arranged, clean, and well aired. Every possible degree of attention is paid to the health of the children, to their food, their clothing, their exercise and amusement, their education, their morals, and religion. They are instructed by well-qualified teachers in every thing suitable to the rank in society which they have to fill. The boys, besides reading, writing, and arithmetic, learn several trades, as those of tailors, shoe-makers, and book-binders, which render them useful to the house, and lay the foundation of their future employment through life. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, spinning, and every other sort of work which is necessary in their station. In no department of the institution have we discovered any appearance of negligence, or slovenliness, or dirtiness, but, on the contrary, though we visited the house on days, and at hours when we were not expected, we always found the greatest attention paid to cleanliness, and business going on in a manner so orderly as gave us much satisfaction.—We are happy in remarking, that with the increasing number of children, and the growing revenues of the house, improvement has been uniformly made in all the requisite articles of food, clothing, and education. We, therefore, after repeated and minute inspection, now declare, that, in our judgment, the Orphan Hospital of Edinburgh is most usefully, most faithfully, and most successfully conducted, in all the departments of the establishment, and that the whole of the management reflects the highest honour on the ability, the integrity, and zeal of the governors, and on the diligence and fidelity of the house-keeper, and of the teachers, whom they employ.

No institution can have stronger claims to public patronage than an Orphan Hospital. And when it is seen that charitable donations in aid of this house are so judiciously and so effectually applied, it is hoped that, through an increase of public contributions, a provision may be made for enabling the governors to admit into the house, for the benefit of an excellent education, a greater number of orphans.

WM. COULTER, Lord Provost.
WILL. RITCHIE, one of the Ministers of the High Church, and Professor of Divinity in the University.
CHA. STUART, M.D. President of the Royal College of Physicians.
ANDREW INGLIS, M.D. President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Curious particulars concerning the OSAGES, *a nation of* AMERICAN INDIANS, *living South of the river* MISSOURI, *in* LOUISIANA, *a territory of the United States. Addressed to the* EARL *of* BUCHAN, *by* Samuel Mitchell, *a Senator from the State of* New York, *in the Congress of the United States, &c.*

IT has been questioned whether the natives of North America have any poetical taste. For a long time I was inclined to the opinion that they possessed no compositions of this kind, or at least none beyond a single sentence or ejaculation. This was my belief, when, after the cession of Louisiana to the United States, the Osage natives, from the regions far west of the Mississippi, made their first appearance on the shores of the Atlantic. A party of them had been sent from Washington in 1804, to see the maritime country, and had travelled as far as New York. Having repeatedly seen these strange visitors,

sitors, and the gentlemen who attended them, during their stay in that city, I was much gratified by many answers made to questions I asked concerning them. Among other information, I received, was the fact, that the party had a Poet among them. I endeavoured to procure a a retired interview with this son of Song; but such was the croud of company, and such their incessant occupation, that I found it utterly impossible.

The next year another party of these red men of the West came to the seat of the national government on the banks of the Potomac. I visited them, cultivated their acquaintance, and received frequent visits in return. I was both instructed and entertained with the geographical delineations they made of the regions they were acquainted with. They draw with chalk on the floor, a sketch of the rivers Arkansas, Missouri, and Mississipi, and of the Osage and Gasconade. They depicted the villages of the Great and Little Osages, and their route thence toward the city of Washington; and they marked the spot where the vast Saline exists, to the westward and southward of their settlements.

Among other displays of their knowledge, they favoured me with concerts of vocal and instrumental music. Four or five performers stood up together in a row, and uttered, with measured tone and accent, several of their popular songs. A small basket with stones in it like a child's play thing; a rattle-snake's tail tied to the extremity of a wild turkey's long feather; a sort of board to be beaten by the hand; and a flute or rather whistle made of native reed; were the instruments which this band of harmony employed.

Their concert was animated, and seemed to give the actors a great deal of pleasure. The spirit and satisfaction they manifested made me curious to know what were the words and sentiments of the songs. After various efforts, I succeeded in procuring several of these aboriginal pieces, through the aid of their interpreter. He gave me the literal translation; and this I have turned into English verse, with but small amplification or paraphrase. When I took out my pen, ink, and paper, the chief musician or poet felt so much timidity or embarrassment, that he could with difficulty be prevailed on to repeat the words. At length, however, on being told "That the red man kept his song in his mouth, but that I would shew him the white man's method of putting it into his pocket," his scruples were overcome, for he laughed and then slowly and distinctly uttered the words of several songs.

I offer you as specimens of the talent of this people in this way, three rhymical compositions. The subjects of these are Friendship, War, and Peace, and they afford striking illustrations of the manner of thinking among these simple and unlettered men.

You will judge of the sagacity and quickness of wit, which the Osages possess, by the following anecdote:— I observed to one of their chiefs, who visited me, that "as the white men would soon begin to encroach upon them, the woods would be destroyed by fire, or cut down. Their game would grow scarce, deer and bison would disappear, and the Osages would be obliged to retire and dispossess their neighbours by force, or remain at home and adopt the manners of white men." I asked him when food grew so scarce, "what he and his countrymen would do?" "Father," said he, in reply, "we hear that the president of the United States is a very rich man, and has a great quantity of money; we have been told that the Secretary at war is exceedingly wealthy too, and keeps many bags of dollars; they say likewise that the New-York senator

posses-

possesses a great estate, and has as much cash as he wants. Now, father, what will Mr Jefferson, Mr Dearborn, and Mr Mitchell do, when all their money is gone?"

I. *Osage Song of Friendship.*

Composed on the arrival of a party of their warriors at Washington in December 1805, and at Dr Mitchell's house: with their accompaniment of aboriginal musical instruments. The joy of this band was the greater, on having reached in safety their place of destination, inasmuch as another body of their nation had been murdered on their journey thither, by the Sioux. They express peculiar delight in having had an interview with the president of the United States, whom they call their "Great White Father."

My comrades brave, and friends of note!
Ye hither came from lands remote,
To see your grand exalted sire,
And his sagacious words admire.

The Master of your life and breath*,
Averted accidents and death,
That you might such a sight behold,
In spite of hunger, foes, and cold.

Ye red men! since ye here have been,
Your great white father ye have seen;
Who cheered his children with his voice,
And made their beating hearts rejoice.

Thou Chief Osage! fear not to come,
And leave awhile thy sylvan home;
The path we trode is clear and free,
And wide and smoother grows for thee.

When here to march thou feel'st inclin'd
We'll form a length'ning file behind;
And dauntless from our forests walk,
To hear our Great White Father's talk.

II. *Osage War-Song:*

Wanapasha, one of their chiefs, encourages his comrades to be intrepid in battle.

Say, warriors, why when arms are sung,
And dwell on every native tongue,
Do thoughts of death intrude?
Why weep the common lot of all?
Why fancy you yourselves may fall
Pursuing or pursu'd?

Doubt not your Wanapasha's* care,
To lead you forth, and shew you where
The enemy's concealed:
His single arm shall make th' attack
And drive the sly invaders back,
Or stretch them on the field.

Proceeding with embodied force,
No nation can withstand our course
Or check our bold career,
Though, did they know my warlike fame,
The terrors of my form and name,
They'd quake or die with fear.

III. *Osage Song of Peace.*

Recited on terminating the war with their neighbours the Kanzas.

Ye brave Osages, one and all,
My friends and relatives I call!
Here, smoke the calumet at ease;
The Kanzas come to talk of peace;
The same, whose warriors, babes, and wives,
Beneath your fury lost their lives,
As suppliants now your grace implore,
And sue for peace from door to door.
May red men form for happiest ends
A band of relatives and friends!

Ye brave Osages, one and all,
My friends and relatives I call!
There take the hands the Kanzas show,
Forget that they were once your foe;
Resentment check; be calm and mild,
Like men sincerely reconcil'd,
And recollect the temper good
That joins you to their brotherhood.
May red men form, for noblest ends,
A band of relatives and friends!

Ye brave Osages, one and all,
My friends and relatives I call!
Your life's great master now adore,
That war's destructive rage is o'er;
He always views with equal eye
The children of his family.
May peace unnumber'd blessings bring,
And may we never cease to sing
How red men form for wisest ends,
A band of relatives and friends.—

ANA-

* The great Spirit, or supreme Being, is called by the Osages the "Master of Life," or "Master of Breath."

* This tall, vigorous, and sprightly man, died afterwards at Washington, a victim, with several other of his countrymen, to the sudden change of diet, exercise and habits from the savage to the civilized state.

ANALECTA.

(*Continued from p.* 501.)

'Pearls, gems, and stones of every kind.'

20. *Bootes.* IN a volume of poems and translations from the Greek by a young lady, just published, we find these lines.

'Rude was the night; by Bootes sway'd,
The bear his sullen light display'd.'

We may forgive such a mistake in a lady of *eight* years of age; but what can we say of an *eminent* lecturer on geography in one of the principal of our Scottish towns—the seat of an university—who season after season shortens the word into BOOTS?

21. *Specimen of Alliteration.* 'Pitifull povertie prayeth for a penie, but puffed presumpcion passeth not a poynct; pampering his panche with pestilent pleasure, procuring his passeporte to poste it to hell pitte, there to be punished with paynes perpetual.'

22. *Toleration of Popery.* 'When Popery is considered as a false religion, we must enquire, *what it is?*—Is it a religion which teaches men to make and worship images?—Is it a religion which teaches men to make a god of a wafer, and then to eat the god which they had made?—Is it a religion which has created a purgatory, merely to have the pleasure and the profit of fishing souls out of it?—Does Popery teach us, that God cannot be worshipped properly, without a wax candle, a dry stick, and a little bell?—that the baptism of water, cannot be duly performed without a mixture of salt, spittle, and oil?—does it prescribe the exact number of bows to be made before one approaches the rail within which is the picture of a beautiful mother and a lovely infant?—does it require its votaries, on certain occasions, to walk many miles with a small stone in their shoes?—to sleep without a shirt? to eat no flesh on Fridays, and wholly to abstain from it for forty days in the spring, when the commodity is scarce and high priced?—does Popery inform us exactly, and solemnly, how many corners a cap should have? what should be the length of a gown? how many folds it should admit of? and what should be its fabric?—does Popery teach its disciples to kiss the toe of an old man, and to shave the head of a young man?—does it enjoin the numbering over a string of beads so many times a day,—and making the figure of a cross with their finger so many times in the hour?—And do the Papists pretend conscience for all this?

If Popery be nothing more than this, *let it be tolerated by all means*,—it ought to be tolerated, upon the same principles, and for the same purposes, that other jugglers and triflers are tolerated; for the amusement of fools, and as a new method of circulating money. *Porteus.*

23. *The diversity of questions ought also to have diversity of answers.*—Some ask, said Aristotle, whether fire be hot: and these must be made to perceive it by touching it. Some demand whether their father or mother be to be honoured: such are not worthy to be disputed with, but rather to be rebuked. Others desire to have it proved to them, by apparent reasons, that there is a providence which ruleth the world: such should be answered by a whip or a hangman, not by a philosopher.

24. *Fisheries.* About 1601, one John Keymor published some observations on the Dutch fisheries, in which he attempted to demonstrate that more wealth was raised from herrings and other fish in the king's seas, by the neighbouring nations, in one year, than the king of Spain had from the Indies in four; and that there were 20,000 ships and other vessels, and about 400,000 people, then working by sea and land, maintained only by fishing upon the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland.

25.

25. Pray tell me, you who deal in quaint conceits,
How a book bound can be a book in sheets?

These lines were sent by Dr Knatchbull to some young ladies, who had gone into his apartment one day, and not finding him there, had laid a great folio book between his sheets, which he did not discover till he stept into bed.

26. There was one in Q. Elizabeth's reign who wrote the ten commandments, the creed, the Lord's prayer, the Queen's name, and the year of our Lord, within the compass of a penny.

27. A dancer said to a Spartan, 'You cannot stand so long on one leg as I can.' 'True,' answered the Spartan, 'but any goose can.'

28. *Libel.* One Mr Henry Doyley of Lincoln's Inn, made a motion in parliament in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, in the following words—'Mr Speaker, I think myself bound in conscience to certify to you of an infamous libel that is printed and spread abroad since the beginning of this parliament; saving your presence, Mr Speaker, it is called *The Assembly of Fools*: I desire the printer that printed it may be sent for; he dwells right over against Guild-Hall gate.' The house wondered much at the motion, and great murmuring there was. Mr Doyley, however, was firmly persuaded that *the Assembly of Fools* could mean nothing but the House of Commons, and the person whom he had seen reading the book was sent for. The book was found a very harmless piece of fun, and Mr Doyley was well laughed at for his pains.

(*Communications for this department thankfully received.*)

Memoirs of MATTHEW BOULTON, *Esq. F. R. S.*

TO say merely that the subject of the present Memoir was an ingenious man, would convey to the public mind but a very slight idea of his rare, and we may say unrivalled talents. If we wish to see him in his proper colours, we must look upon him as a man who has rendered the most important services to his country; whose happy improvements have made his name justly famous throughout the civilized world; and who will be transmitted to posterity as one of the most worthy supporters of the commercial interests of this country.

Matthew Boulton, son of Matthew Boulton, by Christian, daughter of Mr Peers, of Chester, was born at Birmingham on the 3d of September, (O. S.) 1728, and was principally educated at a private grammar school, kept by the Rev. Mr Ansted, who officiated at St John's Chapel, Deritend. He learned drawing under Worledge, and mathematics under Cooper, &c. he was above the middle stature, and well built; was exceedingly disposed to encourage modest merit, and fascinating in his manner and conversation.

So early as the year 1745, Mr Boulton invented and brought to great perfection the manufacture of inlaid steel buckles, buttons, watch chains, &c. Great quantities of these were exported to France, from whence they were re-purchased with avidity by the English, *as the offspring of French ingenuity.*

Mr Boulton's manufactory at Birmingham being inadequate to his extensive improvements and further experiments, he, in 1762, purchased a lease of the Soho, at Handsworth, in the county of Stafford, distant about two miles, at that time a barren heath, on the bleak summit of which stood a naked hut, the habitation of a warrenner. These extensive tracts of common were converted by Mr Boulton into the present superb manufactory, which was finished in 1765, at the expence of 9000*l.* and in the year 1794, he purchased the fee simple of Soho, and much of the other adjoining lands.

Im-

Impelled by an ardent attachment to the arts, and by the patriotic ambition of bringing his favourite Soho to perfection, the ingenious proprietor soon established a seminary of artists for drawing and modelling; and men of genius were sought for, and liberally patronised, which shortly led to the successful establishment of an extensive manufactory of ornaments, in what the French call *or molu*; and these ornaments not only found their way into the apartments of his Majesty, but also into those of the nobility and curious of this kingdom, France, and the greatest part of Europe.

Finding that the mill which he had erected fell infinitely short, even with the aid of horses, of the force which was necessary for the completion of his vast designs, Mr Boulton, in 1767, had recourse to that masterpiece of human ingenuity, the Steam Engine. This wonderful machine was yet in its infancy, and did not at first answer the expectations that had been formed of it. In 1769 Mr J. Watt, of Glasgow, obtained a patent for an improvement in the steam engine. This induced Mr Boulton to form connections with Mr Watt, and invite him to settle at Soho, to which the latter consented. In 1775 Parliament granted a prolongation of the patent for 25 years, and Messrs Boulton and Watt entered into a partnership, established a very extensive manufactory of these engines at Soho, whence most of the great mines and manufactories in England continue to be supplied, and they are now applied to almost every mechanical purpose, where great power is requisite.

Among the various applications of the Steam Engine, that of coining seems to be of considerable importance, as by its powers all the operations are concentered on the same spot. It works a number of coining machines with greater rapidity and exactness, by a few boys from 12 to 14 years of age, than could be done by a great number of strong men, without endangering their fingers, as the machine itself lays the blanks upon the die perfectly concentral with it, and when struck, displaces one piece and replaces another.

The coining mill, which was erected in 1788, and has since been greatly improved, is adapted to work eight machines, and each is capable of striking from 60 to 100 pieces of money per minute, the size of a guinea, which is equal to between 30,000 and 40,000 per hour*, and at the same blow, which strikes the face and reverse, the edge of the piece is also struck, either plain or with an inscription.

"The whole of this expensive and magnificent apparatus (says Dr Darwin), moves with such superior excellence and cheapness of workmanship, as well as with works of such powerful machinery, as must totally prevent clandestine imitations, and in consequence save many lives from the hand of the executioner; a circumstance worthy the attention of a great Minister. If a civic crown was given in Rome for preserving the life of one citizen, Mr Boulton should be covered with a garland of oak."

About the year 1773, the ingenious art of copying pictures in oil colours, by a mechanical process, was invented at Soho; and, under the patronage of the above Proprietor, was brought to such a degree of perfection as to make its productions be taken for originals by the most experienced connoisseurs. This art was brought to perfection under the management of the late ingenious Mr F. Eginton, who was no less celebrated for his painting on glass.

In

* It is justly observed by Mr Shaw, in his history of Staffordshire, that such a coining mill, erected in the national mint, would, in cases of emergency, be able to coin all the bullion in the Bank, at a short notice, without the necessity of putting dollars, or other foreign coin, into circulation.

In 1788, Mr Boulton struck a piece of gold, the size of a guinea, as a pattern, the letters of which were indented instead of in relief; and the head and other devices, although in relief, were protected from wear by a flat border, and from the perfect rotundity of shape, &c. with the aid of a steel gauge, it may, with great ease and certainty, be distinguished from any base metal.

Previous to Mr Boulton's engagement to supply Government with copper pence, in order to bring his apparatus to perfection, he exercised it in coining silver money for Sierra Leone, and the African Company; and copper for the East India Company and Bermuda.

Various beautiful medals, of superior workmanship to any of the modern money of this country, of our celebrated naval and other officers have, from time to time, been struckby Mr Boulton, for the purpose of employing and encouraging ingenious artists to revive that branch of sculpture.

Since the demise of the late Empress Catharine, Mr Boulton presented her successor, the late Emperor Paul I. with some of the curious articles of his manufactory, and in return received a polite letter of thanks and approbation, together with a splendid collection of medals, minerals from Siberia, and specimens of all the modern money of Russia. Among the medals, which, for elegance of design and beauty of execution, have never yet been equalled in this or any other country, is a massy one of gold, impressed with a striking likeness, it is said, of that monarch. Our readers will be surprised, when they are told that this unrivalled piece was struck from a die engraved by the present Empress dowager, who has from her youth taken great delight in engraving on steel.

With a view of still further improving and facilitating the manufactory of steam engines, Messrs Boulton and Watt have lately, in conjunction with their sons, established a foundry at Smethwick, a short distance from Soho. Here that powerful agent is employed, as it were, to multiply itself, and its various parts are fabricated and adapted together with the same regularity, neatness, and expedition, which distinguish all the operations of their manufactory. Those engines are afterwards distributed to all parts of the kingdom by the Birmingham canal, which communicates with a wet dock belonging to the foundry.

In a national view, Mr Boulton's undertakings are highly valuable and important. By collecting around him artists of various descriptions, rival talents have been called forth; and, by successive competition, have been multiplied to an extent highly beneficial to the public. A barren heath has been covered with plenty and population; and these works, which in their infancy were little known and attended to, now cover several acres, give employment to more than 6000 persons, and are indubitably the first of their kind in Europe.

No expence has been spared to render these works uniform and handsome in architecture, as well as neat and commodious. The same liberal spirit and taste has the great and worthy proprietor gradually exercised towards adjoining gardens and pleasure grounds, which, at the same time that they form an agreeable separation from his own residence, render Soho a much admired scene of picturesque beauty.

The house, which was before much too small for the hospitable purposes of its generous owner, has lately been considerably enlarged.

To comment upon the private character of a gentleman in Mr Boulton's situation, would be a useless task, we shall therefore only observe, that as his great and expanded mind formed and brought to perfection the wonderful works we have briefly endeavoured to describe, so he felt no greater felicity,

licity, than that of diffusing happiness to all around him.

Mr Boulton was not only a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, but likewise of that which bears the Imperial Title of the Free and Æconomical at St Petersburgh, and many other Foreign Institutions of the highest celebrity in Europe.

For a long time previous to his decease, he had been confined to his room by illness, and his dissolution daily expected. His memory will ever remain dear to the British nation, whose glory was advanced in proportion to his own fame. While we commemorate those great men who have sought their country's honour in the fields of war, we ought not to omit paying a just tribute of applause to those who have promoted arts, industry, and commerce, and diffused plenty and comfort through the realm, by cultivating science, and applying it to the useful arts of peace.

Narrative of LADY MURRAY, *relating to the Concealment and Exile of* SIR PATRICK HUME.

(*From Rose's Observations on the Historical Work of Mr Fox.*)

SIR Patrick Hume and Mr Robert Baillie were intimate friends, and very strictly connected, from their being of the same way of thinking in religion and politics.

When Mr Baillie was first imprisoned, Sir Patrick sent his daughter, Grizzel, [mother to the narrator,] from Redbraes to Edinburgh, with instructions, to endeavour to obtain admittance, unsuspectedly, into the prison; to deliver a letter to Mr Baillie, and to bring back from him what intelligence she could.

She succeeded in this difficult enterprize; and having at this time met with Mr Baillie's son, the intimacy and friendship was formed, which was afterwards completed by their marriage.

During the period of her father's imprisonment, she attended to all her mother's directions. When Mr Baillie was again imprisoned, Sir Patrick Hume thought it adviseable to keep himself concealed.

The MSS. facts give the following Account of his Concealment: "After persecution began afresh, and my Grandfather Baillie again in prison, her father thought it necessary to keep concealed; and soon found he had too good reason for so doing; parties being continually sent out in search of him, and often to his own house, to the terror of all in it; tho' not from any fear for his safety, whom they imagined at a great distance from home, for no soul knew where he was, but my grandmother, and my mother, except a carpenter called Jamie Winter, who used to work in the house, and lived a mile off, on whose fidelity they thought they could depend, and were not deceived. The frequent examinations, and oaths put to servants in order to make discoveries were so strict, they durst not run the risque of trusting any of them—by the assistance of this man, they got a bed, and bed cloaths, carried in the night to the burying place, a vault under ground at Polwarth Church, a mile from the house, where he was concealed a month; and had only for light an open slit at the one end, through which nobody could see what was below: she went every night by herself at midnight, to carry him victuals and drink; and stayed with him as long as she could to get home before day. In all this time, my Grandfather shewed the same constant composure, and cheerfulness of mind, that he continued to possess to his death, which was at the age of 84; all which good qualities she inherited from him in a high degree: often did they laugh heartily in that doleful habitation, at different accidents that happened. She at that time had a terror for a church-yard, especially in the dark, as is not uncommon at her age, by idle nursery stories,

stories, but when engaged by concern for her father, she stumbled over the graves every night alone, without fear of any kind entering her thoughts, but for soldiers and parties in search of him, which the least noise or motion of a leaf put her in terror for. The minister's house was near the church; the first night she went, his dogs kept such a barking as put her in the utmost fear of a discovery; my Grandmother sent for the minister next day, and upon pretence of a mad dog got him to hang all his dogs; there was also difficulty of getting victuals to carry him without the servants suspecting; the only way it was done, was by stealing it off her plate at dinner, into her lap: many a diverting story she has told about this, and other things of the like nature. Her father liked sheeps head, and while the children were eating their broth, she had conveyed most of one into her lap; when her brother Sandy (the late Lord Marchmont) had done, he lookt up with astonishment and said, Mother, will ye look at Grizzel; while we have been eating our broth, she has ate up all the sheeps head: this occasioned so much mirth among them, that her father at night was greatly entertained by it; and desired Sandy might have a share in the next. I need not multiply stories of this kind, of which I know many. His great comfort and constant entertainment (for he had no light to read by) was repeating Buchannan's Psalms, which he had by heart from beginning to end; and retained them to his dying day: two years before he died, which was in the year 1724, I was witness to his desiring my mother to take up that book, which amongst others always lay upon his table, and bid her try if he had forgot his psalms, by naming any one she would have him repeat; and by casting her eye over it, she would know if he was right, tho' she did not understand it; and he miss't not a word in any place she named to him; and said they had been the great comfort of his life, by night and day on all occasions. As the gloomy habitation my Grandfather was in, was not to be long endured but from necessity, they were contriving other places of safety for him; amongst others, particularly one under a bed which drew out, in a ground floor, in a room of which my mother kept the key: she and the same man workt in the night, making a hole in the earth, after lifting the boards; which they did by scratching it up with their hands not to make any noise, till she left not a nail upon her fingers; she helping the man to carry the earth in a sheet on his back, out at the window into the garden; he then made a box at his own house, large enough for her father to ly in, with bed and bed clothes, and bored holes in the boards, for air; when all this was finished, for it was long about, she thought herself the most secure happy creature alive.—When it had stood the trial for a month of no water coming into it, which was feared from being so low, and every day examined by my mother, and the holes for air made clear, and kept clean picket, her father ventured home having that to trust to. After being at home a week or two, the bed daily examined as usual, one day, in lifting the boards the bed bounced to the top, the box being full of water; in her life she was never so struck, and had near dropt down, it being at that time their only refuge; her father with great composure, said to his wife and her, he saw they must tempt Providence no longer, and that it was now fit and necessary for him to go off, and leave them; in which he was confirmed by the Carrier, telling for news he had brought from Edindurgh, that the day before Mr Baillie of Jerviswoode had his life taken from him at the cross, and that every body was sorry, tho' they durst not shew it; as all intercourse by letters

was

was dangerous, it was the first notice they had of it; and the more shocking, that it was not expected. They immediately set about preparing for my Grandfather's going away. My Mother workt night and day in making some alterations in his cloaths for disguise: they were then obliged to trust John Allan, their Grieve, who fainted away when he was told his master was in the house, and that he was to set out with him on horseback before day, and pretend to the rest of the servants that he had orders to sell some horses at Morpeth fair. Accordingly, my Grandfather getting out at a window to the stables, they set out in the dark; though with good reason, it was a sorrowful parting; yet after he was fairly gone they rejoiced and thought themselves happy, that he was in a way of being safe; tho' they were deprived of him, and little knew what was to be either his fate or their own.

My Grandfather, whose thoughts were much employed, and went on as his horse carried him without thinking of his way, found himself at Tweedside out of his road, and at a place not fordable, and no servant; after pausing and stopping a good while, he found means to get over, and get into the road on t'other side; where after some time he met his servant, who shewed inexpressible joy at meeting him; and told him, as he rid first, he thought he was always following him, till upon a great noise of the galloping of horses, he lookt about and misst him; this was a party sent to his house to take him up, where they searched very narrowly, and possibly hearing horses were gone from the house, suspected the truth and followed; they examined this man, who to his great joy and astonishment misst his master, and was too cunning for them, that they were gone back before my Grandfather came up with him; he immediately quitted the high road, after a warning by so miraculous an escape: in two days sent back the servant, which was the first notice they had at home of his not having fallen into their hands. He got to London through bye ways, passing for a surgeon; he could bleed, and always carried lancets: from that he went to France, and travelled from Bourdeaux to Holland on foot, where he sent for his wife and ten children; he was then forfeited and his estate given to Lord Seaforth. My Grandmother and Mother went to London by sea, to solicit an allowance for her and her ten children, where they long attended; and even though assisted by many good friends from whom they met with much kindness and civility, Lord Russel's family, Lord Wharton's, and others; all she could obtain for herself and them was about £.150, a-year; they then returned to Scotland, to carry over the children; and found my aunt Julian so ill, she could not go with them. My Mother returned from Holland by herself to bring her over, and negociate business, and try if she could pick up any money of some that was owing to her father.

Her sister was still very weak, so had the attendance of a nurse all the voyage, which happened to be very long. She had agreed for the cabin bed, and was well provided in victuals and other necessaries. She found three or four more in the ship with whom the captain had also agreed for the same bed: a Gentleman who was in the cabin, as they all were, said to her, let them be doing (when a dispute arose who should have the bed, for she made none,) you will see how it will end,—two of the gentlewomen went to bed, the rest lay down as they could best; my mother and her sister upon the floor, with a clog-bag of books she was carrying to her father for their pillow; then in came the captain and first ate up their provisions with a gluttony incredible; then said to the

the women in the bed, turn out, turn out; and stript before them, and lay down in the bed himself; but he did not long enjoy the effects of his brutality, for a terrible storm came on, so that his attendance and labour was necessary to save the ship: they never saw more of him till they landed at the Brill.

From that, they set out at night on foot for Rotterdam, with a gentleman that was of great use to them, that came over at the same time to take refuge in Holland. It was a cold wet dirty night, my aunt, a girl not well able to walk, soon lost her shoes in the dirt; my mother took her upon her back, and carried her the rest of the way, the gentlemen carrying their small baggage; at Rotterdam they found their eldest brother, and my father, waiting for their arrival to conduct them to Utrecht, where their house was; and no sooner were they all met, than she forgot every thing, and felt nothing but happiness and contentment. They lived three years and a half in Holland, and in that time she made a second voyage to Scotland about business. Her father went by the borrowed name of Dr Wallace, and did not stir out for fear of being discovered; though who he was, was no secret to the well-wishers to the revolution. Their great desire was to have a good house, as their greatest comfort was at home; and all the people of the same way of thinking, of which there was great numbers, were continually with them: they payd for their house what was very extravagant for their income, near a fourth part: they could not afford keeping any servant, but a little girl to wash the dishes.

All the time they were there, there was not a week my mother did not sit up two nights, to do the business that was necessary: she went to market, went to the mill to have their corn ground, which, it seems, is the way with good managers there, drest the linen, cleaned the house, made ready dinner, mended the children's stockings and other cloaths, made what she could for them, and in short did every thing. Her sister Christian, who was a year or two younger, diverted her father and mother and the rest, who were fond of music: out of their small income they bought a harpsichord for little money (but is a Rucar*) now in my custody, and most valuable. My aunt played and sung well, and had a great deal of life and humour, but no turn to business; though my mother had the same qualifications, and liked it as well as she did, she was forced to drudge; and many jokes used to pass betwixt the sisters about their different occupations. Every morning before six, my mother lighted her father's fire in his study, then waked him (he was ever a good sleeper, which blessing, among many others, she inherited from him) then got him what he usually took as soon as he got up, warm small beer, with a spoonful of bitters in it, which he continued his whole life, and of which I have the receipt; then she took up the children, and brought them all to his room, where he taught them every thing that was fit for their age; some Latin, others French, Dutch, geography, writing, reading, English, &c. and my grandmother taught them what was necessary on her part.—Thus he employed and diverted himself all the time he was there, not being able to afford putting them to school; and my mother, when she had a moment's time, took a lesson with the rest in French and Dutch, and also diverted herself with music. I have now a book of songs, of her writing when there; many of them interrupted, half writ, some broke off in the middle of a sentence: she had no less a turn for mirth and society than any of the family when she could come at it without neglecting what she thought more necessary. Her eldest bro-

* An eminent maker of that name.

brother Patrick, who was nearest her age, and bred up together, was her most dearly beloved. My father was there, forfeited and exiled, in the same situation with themselves. She had seen him for the first time in the prison with his father, not long before he suffered, and from that time their hearts were engaged. Her brother and my father were soon got in to ride in the Prince of Orange's guards till they were better provided for in the army, which they were before the revolution. They took their turn in standing centry at the Prince's gate, but always contrived to do it together; and the strict friendship and intimacy that then began, continued to the last: though their station was then low, they kept up their spirits; the Prince often dined in public, then all were admitted to see him: when any pretty girl wanted to go in, they set their halberts across the door, and would not let her pass till she gave them a kiss, which made them think and call them very pert soldiers. I could relate many stories on that subject. My mother could talk for hours, and never tire of it, always saying it was the happiest and most delightful part of her life; her constant attention was to have her brother appear right in his linen and dress: they wore little point cravats and cuffs, which many a night she sat up to have in as good order for him as any in the place, and one of their greatest expences was in dressing him as he ought to be. As their house was always full of the unfortunate banished people like themselves, they seldom went to dinner without three, or four, or five of them to share with them; and many a hundred times I have heard her say, she could never look back upon their manner of living there without thinking it a miracle; they had no want, but plenty of every thing they desired, and much contentment, and always declared it the most pleasing part of her life, tho' they were not without their little distresses, but to them they were rather jokes than grievances. The professors, and men of learning in the place, came often to see my grandfather: the best entertainment he could give them was a glass of alabast beer, which was a better kind of ale than common: he sent his son Andrew, the late Lord Kinmerghame, a boy, to draw some for them in the cellar; he brought it up with great diligence, but in the other hand the spiket of the barrel. My grandfather said, Andrew what is that in your hand, when he saw it he run down with speed, but the beer was all run out before he got there; this occasioned much mirth, though perhaps they did not well know where to get more It is the custom there to gather money for the poor from house to house, with a bell to warn people to give it. One night, the bell came, and no money was there in the house but an orkey, which is a doit, the smallest of all coin. Every body was so ashamed, no one would go to give it, it was so little, and put it from one to t'other. At last my grandfather said, well then, I'll go with it, we can do no more than give all we have: They were often reduced to this by the delay of the ships coming from Scotland with their small remittances; then they put the little plate they had (all of which was carried with with them) in the Lumber, which is paunding it, till the ships came; and that very plate they brought with them again to Scotland, and left no debt behind them. When the long expected happiness of the Prince going to England took place, her father, and brother, and my father, went with him; they soon heard the melancholy report of the whole fleet being cast away or disperst, and immediately came from Utrecht to Helvoetsluys, to get what information they could; the place was so crowded by people from all quarters, come for the same purpose, that her mother, she, and her sister, were forced to lie in the boat

they

they came in; and for three days continually, to see come floating in, beds, chests, horses, &c. that had been thrown overboard in their distress.—At the end of the third day, the Prince and some other ships came in, but no account of the ship their friends were in; their despair was great, but in a few days was relieved by their coming in safe, but with the loss of all their baggage, which at that time was no small distress to them.

Description of SENEGAL.

SENEGAL is an Island of Africa, in the river so called, about one mile and a quarter in length, from north to south, and almost half a mile in breadth, from east to west. It is composed of a bed of loose sand, productive of nothing but what is forced by art, and the richest manure; notwithstanding which, it contains 3000 inhabitants, whose principal food is fish and maize; this sort of corn growing in great plenty almost all over the country. It may seem surprising, that a part of the world so very unhealthy as this should be so populous, but the wonder will cease, when we come to understand, that the greatest pride among the men consists in the number of their wives, so that every one takes as many as he is able to maintain, some six, others eight, and others twelve at a time.—The river which surrounds it, rises in the interior country, and runs into the Atlantic. Some Geographers are of opinion that it rises out of the great Lake Mabeira, and passes through a course of 1,500 miles, before it discharges itself into the ocean; while others, no less obstinately assert it to be a continuation of the Niger, though neither opinion can be otherwise supported than by conjecture. The river Senegal is doubtless one of the largest rivers of Africa; for, without ascending higher than the Lake Benin, (the farthest that Europeans have penetrated, at least upon unquestionable authority,) it is 800 leagues to the Island of Senegal, near the mouth of the river. So cruel, so savage and so barbarous are the inhabitants, that few people's curiosity is sufficient to carry them thro' the dangers and fatigues which would necessarily attend such a pursuit.

Within two leagues of the sea, the river in its course takes a sudden turn to the South, and, for the remainder of its passage, is divided from the sea by only a natural ridge of land; sometimes not 100 toises over. By this curve it prolongs its course for 25 leagues farther, from North to South, till at length it discharges itself into the ocean, in 15 degrees, 30 minutes, north latitude. This great river separates the country of the Negroes from the Moors of Sahara, or the Desert, stretching, by a number of windings, to a prodigious length, from east to west. The extreme rapidity of this river is attributed to the space passed through by so large a body of water, confined within so narrow a channel, the mouth of it being no more than half a league over, and that choaked up with sand, called a bar, which renders the passage exceedingly difficult and dangerous. This bar is doubly dangerous, on account not only of the shallowness of the water at all times, but the shifting of the bar, and the change of its situation after floods and heavy rains, by which the channels are lost and new soundings requisite to discover them. Indeed the Senegal would be quite shut up, but for one channel of 200 toises in breadth, and two fathoms depth, which has long kept its situation immoveable, amidst the floods and overflowings of the river. This bar prevents ships of 5 or 600 tons from entering the river, and mooring under the fort, an inconvenience that obliged the French Company to keep a vessel constantly at anchor in the channel, for

for no other purpose than to keep an account of the soundings.

The most commodious time of the year for crossing the bar is from the month of January till August, the winds being less variable, the river smooth, and the bar fixed, until the ensuing rainy season, when the prodigious swell of the river and south-west winds opposed to its rapid course, raise waves to so great a height at the bar, that their dashing resembles the shock of mountains, and so furious as to dash in pieces the stoutest ship. After crossing the bar, it becomes a beautiful, smooth and gently-gliding river, at four fathoms depth. In advancing a league higher, the country, on the south side, is clothed with beautiful verdure, the trees in perpetual bloom; than which nothing can form a more agreeable contrast to the dry, sandy, and barren points of land, that first present themselves to shipping. All around lie a great number of islands, pleasantly stocked with trees, fruits, herbage, and birds; but appropriated to no use, except the island of Senegal. The mouth of the river is laid down in latitude 15.50 north.

Description of MOCHA, *with an account of the Coffee Trade of* ARABIA.

From Lord Valentia's Travels.

THE appearance of Mocha from the sea is tolerably handsome, as all the buildings are white washed, and the three minarets of the mosque rise to a considerable height. The uniform line of the flat-roofed houses is also broken by several tombs, which are called Kobas, after the celebrated mosque at that place, which was consecrated by Mahommed himself, and was similar to them in its construction, being a square edifice, covered with a circular dome. On landing at a pier, which has been constructed for the convenience of trade, the effect is improved, by the battlements of the walls and a lofty tower on which cannon are mounted, which advances before the town, and is meant to protect the sea gate. The moment, however, that the traveller passes the gates, these pleasing ideas are put to flight by the filth that abounds in every street, and more particularly in the open spaces, which are left within the walls, by the gradual decay of the deserted habitations which once filled them. The principal building in the town is the residence of the Dola, which is large and lofty, having one front to the sea, and another to a square, where on a Friday he and his chief officers amuse themselves in throwing the jerid in the manner described by Niebuhr. Another side of the square, which is the only regular place in the town, is filled up by the official residence of the Bas Kateb, or Secretary of state; and an extensive *serai* built by the Turkish Pacha during the time Mocha was tributory to the Grand Seignior. These buildings externally have no pretensions to architectural elegance, yet are by no means ugly objects, from their turretted tops and fantastic ornaments in white stucco. The windows are in general small, stuck into the wall in an irregular manner, closed with lattices, and sometimes opening into a wooden, carved-work balcony. In the upper apartments there is generally a range of circular windows above the others, filled by thin strata of a transparent stone, which is found in veins in a mountain near Sana. None of these can be opened, and only a few of the lower ones, in consequence of which a thorough air is rare in their houses: yet the people of rank do not seem oppressed by the heat, which is frequently almost insupportable to an European. The floors, as well as the roofs, of the larger houses, are made of Chunam, which is sustained by beams, with pieces of plank, or thin sticks of wood, laid across, and close to each other. As they never use a level, the floors are extremely uneven; but this is a trifling inconvenience to people who never

never use chairs or tables, but are always reclining on couches, supported on every side by cushions. The internal construction of their houses is uniformly bad. The passages are long and narrow, and the staircases so steep that it is frequently difficult to mount them. At the Dola's, numerous doors are well secured on the landing places, to prevent any sudden hostile attack. Little lime is used in any of their buildings, a constant care is therefore necessary to prevent the introduction of moisture; but, with caution, they last for many years. If, however, a house is neglected, it speedily becomes a heap of rubbish; the walls returning to their original state of mud, from which they had been formed into bricks by the heat of the sun alone. The wooden materials very soon vanish in a country where firing is extremely scarce, so that even the ruins of cities, which were celebrated for their magnificence in former times, may now be sought for in vain.

The best houses are all facing the sea, and chiefly to the north of the sea gate. The British factory is a large and lofty building, but has most of the inconveniences of an Arab house. It is, however, far superior to the French or Danish factories, which are rapidly falling to decay. The lower order of Arabs live in huts composed of wicker-work, covered on the inside with mats, and sometimes on the outside with a little clay. — The roofs are uniformly thatched. — A small yard is fenced off in front of each house; but this is too small to admit a circulation of air. It is singular that these habitations should be crowded close together, while a large part of the space within the walls is left unoccupied.

The town of Mocha is surrounded by a wall, which, towards the sea, is not above sixteen feet high, though on the land side it may, in some places, be thirty. In every part it is too thin to resist a cannon ball, and the batteries along shore are unable to bear the shock of firing the cannon that are upon them. Two forts are erected, for the protection of the harbour, on two points of land which project considerably into the sea, at about a mile and a half from each other.— An English man of war would level either to the ground with a single broadside. There are two other batteries within the town, but they are in a still more defenceless state. The guns on all these places are useless, except to return a salute. The Arabs, when they purchased them from infidels, considered them as Sheitan, or belonging to the devil, and therefore immediately set to work to make them holy, which to accomplish, their ignorance has led them to an extraordinary idea. They enlarge the touch-hole, till nearly the whole of the gunpowder explodes by it, which is also the way by which it frequently enters. As, however, they never had occasion to use these guns hostilely, they are not aware of the mischief they have done. The walls on the land side are a sufficient defence against the Wahabee, who always storm a town by means of their cavalry, and the numerous round towers have a very imposing effect on people who are totally ignorant of the use of artillery. Although under constant alarm from the Wahabee, they have neglected to repair the fortifications, and seem to consider the many small doors, nearly on the level of the ground, as affording no facility of entrance to an enemy. Near the sea gate a part of the wall has actually fallen down, and has been repaired with a few boards and matting. The town runs, for about half a mile, in a nearly straight line facing the sea, but afterwards the walls take a circular direction inland. The space thus included is in part not built upon, and, I should suppose, does not contain a population of above five thousand souls.

The garrison, in general, consists of about eighty horse, and two hundred

dred match-lock men, who receive a regular pay of two dollars and a half per month, for which they provide their own arms, and powder and ball for exercise; but when they quit Mocha, they are supplied with every thing, and have four dollars in advance. There is not a vestige of discipline among them, but they are by no means bad marksmen, though they are a long time in taking aim. When on guard at the different gates, they recline on couches, with their match-locks lying neglected by their sides; while the right hand is employed either in sustaining the pipe or a cup of coffee. Their match-locks are good, and richly ornamented with silver. This, and their crooked dagger, or jambea, are their chief pride; and it requires the most rigid economy for several years, to enable a young Arab to provide himself with them. The troops attend the Dola every Friday to the great mosque, and afterwards exercise in the front of his house. I was present several times to see the infantry fire three vollies, which they do with ball cartridge, or at least ought to do, though I suspect economy induces them frequently to leave out the ball. Before they fire, they throw themselves into loose disorder; a plan which the Dola strongly justified to Mr Pringle, when he waited on him to announce the late glorious victories of the British in the East. On that occasion he fairly told him, that he was very much surprised our soldiers ever gained a victory disciplined as they were.—"Why," said he, "your men are all drawn up in a row, so that any man may be distinguished by a person who has an enmity to him, and be shot immediately: whereas my men, by standing in disorder, and continually changing place, cannot be known." The ball that they use is small and ill formed, so that, at the respectful distance they keep from each other, a wound is seldom received. As the chief mussulmaun inhabitants attend the Dola, on the Friday, as well as the soldiers, the procession is handsome, several gay streamers being carried by the horsemen, and before the Dola the green and red flags of the Imaum; on the former of which is figured, in white, the double bladed sword of Mahommed, which has a much greater resemblance to the figure of an European, with his head, feet, and hands, cut off. The Arab dress looks well on horseback, and is composed of the richest satins and kincaubs of India. The flowing scarf, and the turban with the ends hanging low on the back, adds greatly to the elegance of the dress.

The Arabs, when very young, have an expressive, but mild countenance, and a pleasing eye. As they become men, the change is very disadvantageous: their figures are not good, and the beard is generally scanty; but, in advanced age, their appearance is truly venerable. The fine dark eye is then admirably contrasted by the long white beard, and the loose drapery prevents the meagre figure from being observed. The few women, who were visible, had rather pretty countenances, but in contrast to the males, their legs were of an astonishing thickness. An exchange, in this respect, would be greatly to the advantage of both parties.

The government of Mocha is the best in the gift of the Imaum; not from the salary, which is trifling, but from the large sums which he is able to squeeze from the Banians, and foreign merchants. The present Dola was a slave of the Vizier, but in consideration of his good conduct, he has received a title from the Imaum, and with it his freedom. He is avaricious and tyrannical; but he has realised a considerable revenue for the Imaum, as well as secured a great treasure for himself. He invented a new method of extorting money from the Banians, by confining them in a room, and fumigating them with sulphur, till they com-

complied with his demands. Mr Pringle has frequently been obliged to complain at Sana of the obstructions he has put in the way of commerce, and probably he will soon be recalled, and obliged to disgorge his plunder. The Arabs have a whimsical apologue on the subject. They say, that when a Dola is appointed, he weighs nothing; that, on going out of the gates of Sana he weighs a trasel; that on arriving at the government, he weighs two; and goes on growing heavier and heavier, during his stay; but that he dwindles and dwindles as he returns, till the gates of Sana reduce him to his primitive leanness.

The present Cadi is a most respectable character, and I am assured that he would consider it as an insult were a fee to be offered him. The consequence is, that Mocha is, in general, a peaceable town, and during my whole residence there no act of violence took place. The police is strict at night; and if any person should be found out of his house after the Dola has retired to rest, a period that is marked by the drums beating before his door, he would be conducted to prison. Opposite to the British factory is a collection of thatched huts, which answer this purpose, where a prisoner lives as comfortably as he can do in any part of the town. At present, a large number of people are confined there, who quarrelled with the Vizier at Sana about religion, broke his windows, and committed several other outrages. They were originally confined in the island of Zeila, but the Dola there, finding that the violent heat of the climate injured their health, humanely sent them back to Mocha, where they still remain, without a hope of release.—They are fanatics, and regularly chant their evening prayers in a plaintive, and by no means unpleasing manner.

The Arab has essentially altered his conduct towards Christians, who may now walk about the streets of their towns without being liable to insult. The different events which have taken place in India, and have so conspicuously elevated the Cross above the Crescent, have struck a panic to the heart of the Mussulmaun throughout the East. It cannot be supposed that he has beheld the change without repining; but it has forced upon his mind a conviction of the superior power of the Christian, whom he hates as he ever did; but now fears, instead of despising. The English have been the chief instruments in producing this change, and are therefore less popular in Arabia than their rivals, the French. Arabia was for a long time too remote from the scene of action to form any idea of the British power; the veil was removed by the expedition to Egypt, when they were supported by the Firmaun of the Grand Seignior, ordering them to destroy any of the ports in the Red Sea that did not afford them protection; and when it was evident that they had the power to put the order into execution. Still the neglect, or timid caution of our officers, in submitting to the insult of having their seamen stolen from them, and circumcised, in defiance of their remonstrances, prevented the Arabs from feeling our real power; and this was heightened into contempt, by the not resenting of the affronts which were heaped on Sir Home Popham, who endeavoured to make his way to Sana as an ambassador, but was obliged to return, as I have been informed by Mr Pringle, in no very pleasant manner; though attended, when he set out, by a guard of one hundred marines, which ought either not to have been taken, or to have been employed in protecting him from insult. The defeated soldiers of Scindiah at length returned in hundreds, and, after great difficulty, convinced the Dola, and the inhabitants of Mocha, that the English actually could

could, and would fight: a fact which Mr Pringle had found it impossible to make them credit.

A calm and moderate firmness would, I have no doubt, easily procure, for Christians in Arabia, every immunity and privilege which, as strangers, they could require. A single ship of war could at any time stop, not only the whole trade of Mocha, but also the necessary supplies of provisions from Berbera. This would force a compliance with the reasonable demand, that the deserters should be given up; and this once done, the idea of impunity would be done away, and not a seaman would ever afterwards place any confidence in their threats. A disgraceful prohibition also ought to be removed; a Christian is not permitted to go out at the Mecca gate, although Jews and Banians are. This is the more singular, as the two latter are considered by Mussulmauns as inferior in character to the former, the Jews not believing in Christ, nor the Banians in Moses or Christ, who are both revered by the followers of Mahommed.

The British factory, though one of the best houses in the town, has many inconveniences, independently of its construction, the chief of which is its vicinity to the Dola's stables, where the asses keep up an incessant braying, particularly if any noise in the night excite their attention. The horses are, in the day time, brought out into the streets, where they are fastened by their hind legs with chains to the ground, and by the head to the wall, so that it requires some precaution to pass between them, and to enter the gates of the factory, from the crowd of children belonging to the stable-keepers, who demand, rather than petition for charity. The horses of Arabia are celebrated for their superior qualities, and certainly I saw some at Mocha of uncommon beauty, particularly about the head and neck. The Imaum is the only horse-dealer in his dominions, and these were his property, being sent down to Mocha for sale. The price rarely exceeds one thousand dollars. The Arab system of riding totally destroys a horse in a very short time. He is taught only to walk, canter, or gallop, as at the menage; and when at full speed is made to stop short by means of a strong bit, which ruins his mouth in a year or two, while the force employed throws him on his haunches, and very frequently founders him at an early age. The asses are of two species, the one has a stripe of black down the shoulders, and cross bands of black on the legs; the other is like the Spanish, and as fine a breed; the mules are consequently very handsome.

Coffee is the only article of trade produced in Arabia, and formerly the whole of this was carried from Loheia, by dows to Jidda, and thence either by the caravan of pilgrims to Constantinople, or, in large Turkish vessels by sea, to Suez, and across Egypt to Alexandria; whence it found its way to every part of Europe. As early, however, as the beginning of the last century, the large European vessels began to carry the coffee round the Cape of Good Hope; which so much reduced the duties in Egypt, that the Porte sent an embassy to Sana to complain of this new system of trade, and to request that no coffee might be exported except through Egypt. The average quantity, that annually went up to Jidda, was about sixteen thousand bales till the year 1803, when a single American ship appeared, and by the great profit of her voyage, induced so many others to follow her example, that the quantity sent to Egypt was reduced nearly one half. Previously to this event the Porte seems to have had little cause of complaint against the European merchants, as will appear from the following account of the quantity of coffee exported by them during the eight years prior to 1803.

In

Bales.

In 1795, 2154; of which 2100 for the India Company.
1796, 2000 for the India Company.
1797, 130 for a private merchant.
1798, 72 for a private merchant.
1799, 1866 for a private merchant.
1800, 6441; of which 1000 for the India Company *.
1801, 1340; of which 716 for the India Company.
1802, ——

The Company have, according to the above statement, which was given me by their broker, taken in the eight years not quite six thousand bales of coffee; a circumstance that seems, at first sight, unaccountable, as the Americans not having then made their way to Mocha, the market remained free from competition, and coffee was at its usual price of from thirty-six to forty dollars the bale of 305 lbs. net. At present a competition having arisen by the Company's broker and the Americans bidding against each other, the price has been raised to fifty dollars; but at that price, above eight thousand bales have been exported direct for America, and two thousand bales for Bombay for the use of the Company.

From undoubted calculations we may learn the following very important facts:—that the Mocha coffee, which the East India Company brings into the English market for sale, costs L.10 .. 3 .. 8 per cwt.; that the Americans do actually take it to America, where it costs them only L.6. .. 18 .. 9 per cwt.; and that they are therefore enabled greatly to undersell the East India Company in the markets of the Mediterranean, where the actual consumption is: but that it may be brought direct to England, in British vessels, and only cost L. 6 .. 18 .. 10 per cwt. which being only one penny per cwt. more than it costs in America, it is evident that it might be re-sold by the British in the Mediterranean, at a less price than it can be by the Americans, and consequently that the trade might be completely recovered out of their hands, were it not for the insuperable impediment of the Red Sea being within the charter of the East India Company.

It may be also considered as worthy of remark, that, with respect to the produce of Arabia, the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope seems to have been of but little use; since the articles, according to the present system of trade, as carried on by the East India Company, can be delivered equally cheap at Alexandria by the old route.

Independently of coffee, the export trade of Mocha is very considerable in Gum Arabic, Myrrh, and Frankincense; which is imported from the opposite coast of Africa, but chiefly from Berbera, without the straits, where a great fair is annually held, which begins in October, and continues until April. The first caravan is always the largest. It brings down of Gum Arabic about fifteen thousand bahar, each 320 lbs.; also all the myrrh that is consumed, about two thousand bahar. The former brings on the spot about 15 dollars, the latter twenty-two dollars per bahar. The Frankincense is chiefly produced near to Cape Gardafui, and is exported from a harbour of the Samaulies called Bunder Cassim, near to Jibbel Feel, called by the English Cape Felix, and is usually sold at about 12 dollars per bahar.—

A

* The French were in Egypt.

A small quantity of these articles, at present, finds its way to Bombay, and thence to Europe, while the larger proportion goes up the Red Sea to Egypt, and some is consumed in Arabia and Persia.

The Samaulies, who inhabit the coast from the Straits to Cape Gardafui, have a kind of navigation act, by which they exclude the Arab vessels from their ports, and bring the produce of their country either to Aden, or Mocha, in their own dows. Aden is so much better situated for trade with Berbera, in consequence of both monsoons being favourable for passing and repassing, that the greater part of the myrrh and gum-arabic is carried to that place, where the Banians of Mocha have each a partner established, to conduct their business. By these means a monopoly is established, and the trade is loaded by them with the most enormous profits, tho' they profess to clear only 50 per cent.

From the fair of Berbera, Arabia draws her supplies of ghee, and a great number of slaves, camels, horses, mules, and asses; but the profit on these articles is much less than on the sale of India goods, which is the return made to the inhabitants of Africa, for the whole produce of the country thus brought to Berbera. Many chiefs of the interior, and particularly the sovereign of Hanim, who lives twenty days journey west of Berbera, send down caravans of their own, to purchase, with gold and ivory, the manufactures of India.—It is much to be regretted, that the sale is at present clogged by the unreasonable profits of the Banians, which of course greatly diminish the consumption. Were a regular trade carried on at Aden, whose sovereign would rejoice at the adoption of any plan that would increase his small revenue, and the profit reduced to about forty or fifty per cent. the consumption would probably increase ten fold, for, at present, the Africans have no limit to their purchases of these articles, except the amount of their sales of ivory, gold, &c. The profits of the Banians would, indeed, be diminished, but the honest manufacturer would be a gainer in an equal proportion.

It is a well-known fact, that even in India the muslins of British manufacture find a considerable market; and a few pieces of checked pattern, which I had in Arabia, were universally admired. It is probable, therefore, that if these were sent out to Aden, they would find a ready sale; as would, I have no doubt, our printed and quilled calicoes. The different articles of hardware, which are much wanted by every uncivilized nation, at present only reach the eastern coast of Africa, by the way of Bombay and Mocha, though the estimates that I have before made, respecting the return of Arabian articles to Europe, show equally, that British manufactures could be carried to Mocha at a little more than half the price they at present obtain.

Address to the Public, on the Accident at the MEIKLE FERRY, *near* DORNOCH *.

Dornoch 25th August 1809.

THE melancholy event which happened near this place on Wednesday

---

* The following account of this dismal accident is contained in a private letter. "I have to relate one of the most awful and the most melancholy accidents that ever occurred in this part of the world. Last Wednesday, being the fair day at Tain, the ferry-boat, in crossing from that side to the south side, sunk, and the whole on board perished, amounting to upwards of 120 souls, among whom were Sheriff M'Culloch, Mr John Leslie, merchant, and Isobel his sister, &c. There were upwards of 20 from the town and 63 from the parish

day the 16th inst. when the passage boat from the Sutherland side of the Meikle Ferry sunk, with upwards of one hundred persons on board, has already been intimated to the public.—It is impossible to convey, by description, an adequate picture of the heart-rending scene which followed in this parish and vicinity, upon which the calamity chiefly fell. There is scarcely a family which has not to lament a parent, child, or other relative; many have by this misfortune become destitute widows and orphans, and several aged parents are bereft of their support and hope, through the loss of their grown and useful children.

Penetrated by the cry of a distress so affecting and extensive, and witnessing the mourning crowds searching the shores by night and by day for the mangled remains of the objects of their tenderest affection, and famishing their persons, as well as endangering their lives, by adventurous efforts, though hitherto with very partial success; some Gentlemen here, no longer able to remain silent spectators of this scene of woe, met this day with a view to implore the humanity and compassion of the public, and having previously collected the most correct and authentic information of which the case appeared to admit, they submit the following facts to the consideration of a generous public:—

1. That of all the persons on board the fatal boat only twelve were saved; and that, besides a group of strangers, whose number and names are unknown, above 100 persons are ascertained to have perished, belonging to this and the neighbouring parishes.

2. That of this last number there were many heads of families, all of whom (with the exception of Mr M'Culloch, late Sheriff Substitute here) being of the lower class of society, left families in extreme poverty.

3. That the present calamity is marked by circumstances of unexampled severity. The unfortunate sufferers had been on their way to a public fair, which then held at Tain, and had with them any money they could glean for the occasion: but this is not all, they consisted chiefly either of small traders who had cash or bills to remit to their correspondents; of manufacturers, having to purchase leather and other articles for their respective occupations; of removing tenants, who had converted their stock into cash, to be lodged in the Bank of Tain; and of recruiting parties having their all about them, except their destitute wives and families. Hence it appears that it is not the loss of useful lives alone that is to be deplored in the present case, but the loss of much property, stripping the miserable surviving families of all they had possessed in the world.

4. That not presuming to anticipate any resolutions or measures which the county may be pleased to adopt, when they have a convenient opportunity, the present statement is intended for the information of such persons at a greater distance, as moved by the singular magnitude and pressure of the calamity, may be disposed to contribute to

---

rish. It is easier for you to conceive than for me to describe the awful situation of the whole town. The whole church-yard is one scene of graves, and all yesterday carts were employed in carrying the dead bodies to the town. Few of those belonging to the town have been yet found; but I am hopeful a number will be found this day, as we have got a net, and are going to try what we can do. The boat was overloaded, and as soon as they left the land, began to sink. The blame has been much laid on Sutherland, the ferryman on the south side, who has suffered, as he happened unfortunately to be on this side that fatal morning. The day was quite calm. Thank God, none of our nearest relations were among the sufferers, but I feel for the situation of my dear neighbours. Good God, what a havock in one parish—whole families have perished!" *Aug.* 17. 1809.

to the relief of so many wretched objects, many of whom require instant support.

5. That for the purpose of carrying the object of their meeting into effect, the Gentlemen present have nominated Captain Robert Sutherland in Dornoch, Chairman; William Taylor, Sheriff Clerk of the County, Secretary; and the Rev. Mr John Bethune of Dornoch, Treasurer; who are authorised, in conjunction with Bailie Boog, Captain John Munro, Messrs. Hugh Leslie and Angus Fraser, or any two of them, to adopt such measures as are necessary, until a general meeting of Subscribers take place, and which meeting is to hold at Dornoch on the 8th September next to nominate a Committee of general management.

6. That the names of Subscribers for the above charitable purpose shall be regularly published in the Inverness Journal; and Subscription papers remain with the following Gentlemen in the North; viz.

The Rev. Mr Bethune, Treasurer to the Fund, and
Mr A. Fraser, Postmaster, Dornoch;
Mr H. M'Pherson, merchant, Brora,
Major M'Leay, of Wick,
Mr George Douglass, Sheriff Clerk of Thurso,
Js. Innes, Esq. Bank Agent in Tain,
Mr Henderson of the Customs at Cromarty,
Mr P. Hay, Postmaster of Dingwall; and,
At Inverness, with Mr Young, Publisher of the Journal.

R. SUTHERLAND, Chairman.
WM TAYLOR, Secretary.

Letters from LAVATER *to the Countess of* LICHTENAU.

From "Memoires de la Comtesse de Lichtenau." (Londres 1809.)

LETTER I.

HOW often have I groaned, dear and unhappy friend, over the terrible blow which has struck you, and how often also has the desire which I felt of writing to you been restrained by the impossibility of knowing whither my letters ought to be addressed. Yours, which I have just received, causes me infinite joy; I lose not a moment to answer it.

I am wholly ignorant whether you be innocent or guilty; but after the good opinion which I have of you, I will own, that I have been as much surprised as afflicted, to read in the journals what you are accused of. When I attempted to defend you, I was told that you had ruined Prussia, and had availed yourself of your empire over the King to make palaces and treasures he bestowed on you. I could only answer; "She has then greatly deceived me."

However it may be, fear not that I should abandon you, and should refuse you those consolations which every man has a right to expect from his fellow. What mortal has a right to judge another mortal, and to cast a severe look upon him. He must little know his own heart, who says, that he would not be offended by that look, even though he were guilty.—Although therefore you should have to reproach yourself with all the wrongs, all the faults, even the crimes which are imputed to you, I would still say, "Humble yourself before the divine justice; submit to the punishment which is inflicted to punish you; but dread not the wrath of the beneficent Being who created you.—Those who paint him as a God of vengeance, are madmen, or hardened sinners, incapable of forming an idea of perfection. Believe me, banish fear, resume hope; the Being of Beings ever holds out his arms to the penitent sinner.

But I will suppose that men do you justice and acknowledge your innocence; you ought not the less to render thanks to the Eternal for the trial which he has permitted, which he

he has wished that you should undergo; for many appear innocent in the eyes of mortals who are guilty before Him. Men are subject to error; God alone is infallible. What he permits, he permits in wisdom, and we ought to reckon even our misfortunes in the number of his benefits. Those sad, those solitary days, which afflict you now, will gladden you hereafter, and you will prefer them to those which you have spent in the whirlpool of the world. Yes, my friend, to-morrow perhaps, you will exclaim, "God alone knows more than all men together. I forgot him in my grandeur, he has thrown me from it, that I may return to himself."

Courage, my friend, courage! seek resources in your own mind; form wise projects for the future; read useful books; make fervent prayers, perform meritorious actions: and, God coming to your aid, a new life will begin for you.

If I can be useful to you, I am ready. Write me as often as you can.

I will speak to you neither of the misfortunes of Switzerland, nor of the French who, at this moment, possess Zurich. Here below, all is but vanity. *John Gaspar Lavater.*

Zurich, 23d June 1798.

LETTER II.

My dear and good Countess,

M. and Mlle Chappuis gave me your letter the day before yesterday; I am strongly interested in what they told me of you, but however disagreeable your present situation may be, it is less painful than I believed, and less unhappy than that of many other persons, and particularly of the inhabitants of Switzerland.

You have been, it is true, a prey to the most frightful calumnies; but the testimony of your innocence ought to give you the strength necessary to support all your sorrows. Religion ought even to change these pains into pleasures. Think less of your misfortunes, than of Providence which sends them; regard them as an effect of its ineffable goodness, and as the most precious gift which it can bestow. Far from seeking to hasten the moment of your deliverance, rather employ yourself in rendering your captivity profitable. I know that one of the first weaknesses of humanity is to sigh after the end of our sufferings; but, believe me, it is wiser to allow the powerful hand which guides us to act; it never leads us astray.

One word more. Ought the patient to reject the remedy from which he expects health? No: he must take it with patience, however bitter.—Cease then all murmuring: thank Providence, when it shall ordain, your liberty will be restored.

John Gasper Lavater.

Zurich, 10th December 1798.

Use of NOPAL *as an Antiscorbutic in hot Climates.*

IN the East Indies the succulent leaves of the Cactus cochinillifer have of late come into great repute as a preventive and cure of scurvy.—They are known by the name of *nopal.* It appears that a plant of the Cactus cochinillifer having been sent by Sir Joseph Banks, from the Royal Garden at Kew to Madras, for the nourishment of the cochineal insect, Dr James Anderson, physician general, has fortunately discovered that it may be applied to the more important purposes already mentioned. It does not possess any specific virtue; but acts like any other esculent vegetable in preventing or removing scurvy; and its excellence seems to consist in the facility with which it may be kept fresh for several months, or during the longest cruizes generally undertaken in hot climates. It requires merely

to

to be strung upon a line, stretched on each side of the beams of the deck, or in any situation where a circulation of air takes place. In this state, far from rotting, it not only remains fresh, but continues to grow. Dr Anderson has cultivated nopal to a great extent at the Public Garden at Madras, and has procured plantations to be made in various parts of the peninsula, as well as at St Helena.

The following account of the properties of nopal has been drawn up by Dr Anderson, and transmitted by him to an eminent physician in this city.

Advantageous Properties of the Nopal as a sea store in long voyages.

1. That it is found to keep fresh in dry wholesome air, an indefinite length of time.

2. That it is equally procurable every day of the year at all seasons; whereas other vegetables are only procurable at a certain season, whether pompions, cucumbers, or onions, &c.

3. That although the potatoes and yams may be preserved a great length of time, yet at length they vegetate and grow, and are no longer palatable. Whereas every shoot that the Nopal puts forth is a valuable addition to the parent stock.

4 That in its raw state it is equally palatable with any kind of green fruit, and in this way has been compared to apples.

5. That it is perfectly wholesome and nutritious—Twenty large Sechell Turtles have been fed solely with Nopal, for years together, without a single accident of death or sickness.

6. That in Soup the most fastidious palates have made no exception to it, and when previously cut into small pieces, have declared that they believed it to have been some delicate and tender kind of Bean or Pea.

7. That when boiled to a pulp, it gives broth or soup that kind of consistence, which in Scotland is called lithing—and used thus, will prove useful in Bowel complaints, beyond what can be expected from water gruel or conjee, on account of its mild and mucilaginous qualities.

(Signed) *J. Anderson.*

Further Remarks on the Second Exhibition of SCOTTISH *Paintings.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of transmitting for insertion, in the Magazine under your charge, the following remarks on the second exhibition at Edinburgh, of paintings, &c. by artists in Scotland.

When I commenced this task, it was addressed to you, whom I observe with much pleasure to take a lively interest in all things connected with the arts; but as my sole object in this undertaking was to do justice to the merits of the artists, and as I conceived that this end would in some degree be more speedily obtained by bringing the subjects discussed under the immediate notice of the inhabitants of this place, I sent the critique to the Edinburgh Star Newspaper, where it was printed in Nos. 74, 75, and 76. This however I cannot consider as a permanent record; and as at some future period these "Remarks" may perhaps serve to point out the growth of this branch of art, I use the freedom of submitting them to you.

One of those unhappy individuals,

"————Who in despite
"Of nature, and their stars will write,

has lately published a *gallimatias*, in the shape of a half-crown pamphlet, "full of sound and fury signyifying nothing," which he has fancifully denominated "Strictures on the Remarks." Had the author confined the circulation of his work to this place, I should have suffered it to sink into its natural insignificance; but as we learn by the title page that he has had the hardihood to submit his

his lucubrations to the English public, by some of whom it might be suspected to be the work of one or other of the artists alluded to in the "Remarks;" I feel myself called on, in justice to them, to observe, that I believe it has been printed without their knowledge, and that it has a tendency to injure the cause which it is the object of the remarks to support. I am,

SIR,

Yours,

TIMON.

THE Second Public Exhibition of Paintings, &c. in Scotland by artists, closed on Saturday the 20th May; and as we conceive that it may be agreeable to many of our readers to see a short account of those specimens which were generally considered most meritorious, we shall take this method of offering a few remarks on them, in the hope that our observations may be useful, by giving additional publicity to the Institution, and that they likewise may have a tendency to promote a taste for the fine arts, the rapid progress of which, in this city, we are proud to remark. During the short period of six weeks that the exhibition rooms were open to the public, we are informed that nearly 500 guineas were collected; and that it is in the contemplation of the society to build apartments for the purpose of exhibiting their works in future. These we hope soon to see finished.

When we take into consideration the observation of a celebrated philosopher, that "a true judge of the fine arts, even during the most polished ages, was a rare character," we feel considerable diffidence in expressing our remarks. But being guided alone by a strong desire to extend a taste for this study, which has been said "to "arise from, or to be the source of, all that is amiable," we are hopeful that our feeble aid will be received, on the same principle that the widow's mite was accepted. We are fully aware of the difference of opinion entertained on subjects of this nature. One person may even perceive a deformity where another is sensible of beauty; but, "as there is in nature," says La Bruyere, "so there is in art, a point "of perfection. He who discovers "it, and is touched with it, has a good "taste; he who is not sensible of "it, but loves what is below or above "that point, understands neither art "nor nature.—*Since, then, there is a* "*good and bad taste, we may with* "*reason dispute the difference.*"

Our observations are arranged in the order of the catalogue.

1.—*Portrait of an old Scotch Jacobite.* G. WATSON.—This picture is painted in a good, forcible style; and, having little of the rawness of modern productions of art, considerably resembles an old picture.

26.—*Drawing of Miss de Visme,* (J. HENNING).—In black chalk; beautifully drawn, and full of character.—We take this opportunity of paying our tribute of applause to the taste of this artist, in divesting his portraits of *modern* drapery; a practice which must render them equally characteristic under all changes of fashion and habit.

17.—*Interior of Melrose Abbey.* P. GIBSON.—This is a water colour drawing, expressed with great precision, and a good deal in the manner of the late Mr Girtin. It has fine breadth of light and shadow; however, we must remark the too furious tone of blue in the lower part of the sky.

35.—*Frame, containing thirteen miniatures.* A. GALLOWAY.—These portraits are highly finished, and generally understood to be good likenesses.

36.—*View on the Water of Leith, near Coltbridge.* P. SYME.—The drawing here produced will certainly tend to raise the reputation of this artist for skill in landscape. It is drawn with

with an agreeable pencil, and chastely coloured. We should have been pleased to have seen other specimens by the same hand in this style of subject.

46.—*A frame, containing fifteen medallion portraits*, in enamel. J. HENNING.—These medallions are executed in a pure style; some of them possessing the beauties of the antique; and are certainly equal, if not superior, to any thing of the kind we have seen.

47.—*Portrait of a Gentleman.*—W. SKIRVING.—We do not think the style of this portrait in all respects fit for public exhibition. It is a sketch on mahogany, in white chalk, but manifests astonishing powers of drawing, in giving so much character to a mere outline.

55.—*Miniature, full length, of the Hon. Miss Duncan.* W. DOUGLAS.—This gentleman's drawings are a good deal in the style of Westall's — He, in general, finishes well; sometimes indeed he is rather heavy in the marking of the features, but displays a good deal of fancy in the back grounds.

57.—*Llangollen Vale*, engraving from D. Thomson's drawing, No. 40. ROBERT SCOTT.—This print, which is engraved in stroke, is intended as a frontispiece to Mr George Thomson's collection of Welsh songs. In our opinion, it may be rated in the first class of any similar production on this side of the Tweed, reflecting equal credit on the painter and the engraver. It resembles, a good deal, the *effect* of Woollett's admired prints of Phaeton, and The Evening of the Empire.

59.—*Flower Piece.* P. SYME.—The works of this artist, in this department of the art, are drawn with great truth, and possess much brilliancy of colouring, added to a correct knowledge of the botanical character of the plants. The occasional introduction of a broken stem or decayed leaf, has a happy effect in a group of flowers, a circumstance which we would recommend to the notice of the artist.

62.—*View on the Road from Callander to the Trossacks.* J. STEVENSON.—Among the few specimens we have in the exhibition of water-colour drawing, the productions of this artist deserve a high place.

77.—*Miniature of a Gentleman.* J. STEELE, of Liverpool.—Of this specimen, we may freely declare that it excels all the others in the same style here produced. It is drawn with great spirit, possesses a peculiarly happy combination of colours, and is highly finished.

91.—*Playing at Draughts.*—A. FRASER.—This picture is an interior, and much in the style of Ostade. The interest excited by the game is happily expressed in the countenances of the spectators, and parties engaged, tho' we cannot help wishing, that the artist had communicated a little stronger feeling of exultation to the winner. The figure of an old man on the left, leaning over the chair of one of the players, is extremely graceful, and finely drawn; but we object to the length of nose given to the young man, and to the brilliant green of the plant growing round the window.—With these trifling exceptions, this picture may be considered highly creditable to this young artist.

99.—*Upright Landscape, with Figures.* D. THOMSON.—It is the business of the landscape-painter to select the leading marks, and transient effects, that are here and there to be found in nature, and to produce them in his several pictures; and according as they are impressed with character, they display the genius of the artist. We consider this picture as peculiarly illustrative of our remark. The subject may be denominated, a gleam of sunshine after a shower. The trees are admirably grouped; the style is classical; and differs totally from any thing we have seen painted in this

place—has great breadth—the colouring mellow and harmonious, and the chiaro-scuro finely understood.—the group of figures, which we consider the best means of giving to the piece a decisive character, is tastefully introduced, and appears to have been more carefully studied than we usually discover in modern landscapes.

101.—*Portrait of Himself.* G. WATSON.—This picture demands unqualified praise. The effect of light is quite original; and, possessing great nature, it may be pronounced a forcible picture, without any violent opposition of colour, or of light and shadow.

104.—*Portrait of the Right Hon. William Coulter, Lord Provost, full length.* G. WATSON.—This portrait is an excellent likeness of our present Chief Magistrate; but we do not think that, in other respects, it deserves to be ranked among the other productions of Mr Watson's pencil; and occurs to us to have been rather hastily executed. We consider the attitude as extremely unfortunate.—The want of grace produced by the stiffness and shortness of the robe, is peculiarly striking. Neither can we compliment the style of the ermine. The red of the robe, and the curtain behind in particular is *raw*; this last ought to have been more *kept down*

Originality constitutes the true merit of painters. But it is not the originality of any single circumstance or accident in a picture; it is originality in the conduct and use of all the branches, and of the peculiar beauties which enter into a composition; the making them all subservient to a certain idea, and their tendency to produce one general effect. VAN DYCK used occasionally to paint conversation pieces; introducing in one picture, the same figure in several attitudes.—In treating his subject, Mr Watson might have availed himself of this idea. Suppose a figure on the left, habited in a black velvet suit, with dress sword, and *chapeau-a-bras*; on the right, another, in full uniform as Colonel of the First Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers; in conversation with a third, in the middle, habited perhaps like Mr Watson's picture. This would have been something new—and, in our opinion, of excellent effect, if well managed. It would also have given greater opportunity for the introduction of the parapharnalia of office, which to one, or both parties, appears to have been an object of desire; but, in our opinion, the too ostentatious display of which may be considered as rather constituting a deformity in this picture.

(*To be continued.*)

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

I. General Review of the Agriculture of the County of Berwick; with Observations on the Means of its Improvement. Drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement; and brought down to the end of 1808. With several plates. By Robert Kerr, F. R. and A. S. S. E. Farmer at Ayton, in Berwickshire.—8vo. 504 pages. Appendix 72 pages. 12s.

THIS Report forms part of a great series, which is intended to comprehend all the counties of Scotland and England, and which, if properly completed, will form an immense mass of agricultural information. Mr Kerr, having been selected by the Board for the purpose of drawing it up, may be fairly presumed to be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

Berwickshire is almost entirely an agricultural county; it has scarcely any manufactures, and little foreign trade. Composed of a rich plain, almost entirely surrounded by mountains,

it

it carries on to a great extent, both the arable system, and the system of pasture. The farms are large, seldom renting at less than a thousand a-year; and the farmers, being men of good education, and extensive capital, have introduced a liberal and improved system, much superior to what is practised in most parts of England, and many parts of Scotland. This may be called *Tweedside Husbandry*; which, though extending to several of the neighbouring counties, has its centre and principal seat in Berwickshire.—The agriculture of this county therefore is, in every view, an object peculiarly interesting.

Mr Kerr begins with a view of the geographical state and circumstances of the county. Berwickshire is bounded on the east by the German ocean. From Berwick to St Abb's Head, (Mr K. we know not why, calls it St Ebbes,) the coast stretches N. N. W. It then takes a W. N. W. direction. The whole extent of it is rocky and precipitous, denying all approach to ships, except at the bays of Coldingham and Eyemouth. On the north, it is separated from the Lothians by the range of mountains called Lammermoor, which in proceeding from west to east, declines from about 1500 to 1000 feet of perpendicular height. It terminates in three precipitous promontories, at Fastcastle, Ernscleugh, and St Abb's Head. On the east, it is separated from Roxburghshire and Mid Lothian by the Leeder Water and a variety of other boundaries. The Tweed skirts almost the whole of its southern frontier, separating it from Roxburghshire, Northumberland, and a detached portion of Durham.

In regard to the extent of the county, Mr K. places his chief reliance on the map and survey executed by Mr Blackadder. This gentleman states the extreme length at 31¼ miles, extreme breadth 19½, mean length 26¾, mean breadth 17, and the number of acres 285,440. It is remarkable however, that on an attentive examination of his own map, Mr K. finds the results to be different, and considerably larger. The extreme length is then 34 miles, breadth 21; mean length 28, breadth 17; number of acres 304,640. Mr K. entertains such a reverence for Mr Blackadder, that he has no doubt some satisfactory reason might be assigned for this discrepancy. As the matter stands however, it is difficult to ascertain whether the map or the statement is most to be trusted to. The number of square miles, according to the map, is 476.

Berwickshire, in an agricultural view, may be divided into two districts; the plain, which is called the Merse, or March; and the hilly country, which includes the districts of Lauderdale and Lammermoor. The Merse is calculated by Mr Blackadder to contain 100,226 acres; besides which there are upwards of 7000 in the lowlands of Lauderdale, and small districts attached to the towns of Berwick and Cockburnspath, which raise the whole plain, or arable lands, to 114,386 acres. The hilly district is more extensive; it is calculated to contain 175,734 acres. Berwickshire is also divided into parishes; but upon this subject, and its ecclesiastical constitutions, Mr Kerr appears to us to have enlarged more than was necessary in a work appropriated exclusively to agriculture.

The plain of Berwickshire is peculiarly dry, being bordered, on one side, by the Lammermoor, and on the other by the Cheviot hills, which powerfully attract the moisture from it. The hilly district, on the other hand, is wet, though, Mr K. says, not more so than any other of equal elevation.

In the plan laid down by the Board of Agriculture, a wish had been expressed to receive a report of the different qualities of soil in the county, and the extent occupied by each. Mr

K.

K. however, conceives, that without a most elaborate and expensive survey, no approximation to the truth could be obtained on this last head.—He observes however, that there is no chalk whatever, and little absolute sand, though abundance of sandy and gravelly loam. There is peat land, but none cultivated. In regard to the proportion under tillage, our author has given some estimates of his predecessors, which do not, however, appear to be formed on any very precise data. Mr Low reckoned 75,000 acres in tillage, the same number under pasture, and 126,000 of moor, moss, wood, &c. Mr John Home reckoned only 65,790 acres of loam and clay; the rest turnip soil, moss, &c. We shall extract the following short sketch given by our author.

The Merse, or lower divisions, is comparatively an extensive plain, yet much diversified by frequent swells; and has several hills of some elevation interspersed, as at Lammerton, Dunse, and Home Castle; the two former being projecting spurs from the Lammermoor range, while the latter is an isolated, lofty knoll. Lammermoor and Lauderdale are composed of an extensive range of lofty hills, dividing this north-eastern portion of the vale of Tweed from the expanded vale of Forth. These hills are mostly flat, or at least very obtuse on their summits, and not precipitous or rocky on their sides. They are every where intersected by a number of narrow upland valies, or dells, through which the numerous feeders or brooks, that combine to form the Leeder, Whitadder, Blackadder, and Eye water, wind towards the lower vale. The summits, in many places, extend into considerable flats, or elevated table lands, which often slope gradually to the lower vales, on the south sides of the hills, the higher parts being moor, but gradually declining into good land. The north sides of the Lammermoor hills are considerably steep, but, as belonging to the Lothians, require no particular mention here.

Mr Kerr enters then into pretty extensive details of the different sorts of soil, which we recommend to the professional farmer.

In regard to minerals, Berwickshire labours under the want of two of the most important necessaries of life; that of coal and lime. The former is imported from the Frith of Forth and the north of England, and the latter from Sunderland and the river Wear. It is equally destitute of metals.—There have been some indications indeed of iron and copper, but neither to any great extent. Clay marle was formerly wrought in large quantities, but has now been superseded by lime. On the other hand this county abounds with stone of various descriptions, from the hardest whinstone to the breccia, or pudding stone. It contains also extensive quarries of the finest free stone, which, our author conceives, might even be made an article of commerce.

Besides the majestic Tweed, which bounds it, Berwickshire contains a number of smaller streams, all of which, except the Eye, fall into the Tweed. Among these the most considerable are the Whitadder and Blackadder, (white and black waters,) and the Leeder. The Eye falls into the ocean at Eyemouth. This county contains no mineral springs of any repute. The Tweed abounds with salmon, which form an important article of trade; but most of the other streams contain only trout.

The lands in Berwickshire are divided among a great number of small proprietors. In the year 1795, Mr Home estimated the number at 294. About the same time Mr Low estimated that none of its estates exceeded 5000*l.* of yearly rent. The immense rise in the value of land which has since taken place, must doubtless have greatly altered this estimate; yet it is still not supposed to exceed double that amount. It is remarkable that the ducal family of Gordon derive their titles from lands

lands in this county; tho' these, with their property, have since been transferred to more northern districts. The titles of Home and Marchmont (the latter of which is at present the subject of a plea) are now the principal in Berwickshire. The number of gentlemen's seats is estimated at 92, of which 69 are in the Merse, and 23 in Lammermoor and Lauderdale.

Mr Kerr now enters into a great variety of matter, which will be extremely interesting to professional men, but very little so, and indeed hardly intelligible, to the general reader. It relates to the mode of tenure, the farm buildings and offices, the cultivation of all the different species of grain, the rearing of the different kinds of live stock, and all the technical details of husbandry. On the subject of enclosing he mentions several instances of the division of extensive commons among the proprietors. Of these the most considerable was Coldingham moor, about 6000 acres, which took place about 1777. The result however did not answer expectation; the ground was found to be so extremely bad, as to defy all attempts at converting it into arable. Mr K. thinks it a subject of regret that the money thus vainly wasted, should not have been spent in enclosing and planting the whole. Since that time, Chimside common, consisting of nearly 2500 acres, has also been divided.

After discussing subjects purely agricultural, our author proceeds to others connected with the general objects of political economy. Of these, roads certainly are the most intimately connected with his subject, since without the facilities of transportation which they afford, agriculture will never make any considerable progress. The grand post road between London and Edinburgh passes thro' this country, and is supported by two toll bars at its northern and southern extremities. As this line of road is led over some very steep hills, a new line has recently been devised, by which these obstructions are avoided. Unfortunately however, like many good Scottish undertakings, it has been stopt in the middle, for want of funds. Only the part from Berwick to Ayton has been completed, by which however, a very heavy ascent over the hill of Ayton has been avoided. The formation of this road, every thing included, has cost a thousand pounds a mile. About 900*l.* was awarded as compensation to proprietors. It is expected that the remaining part from Ayton to Dunglass will be executed at much less expence. The yearly charge of maintaining the post road is at present upon an old contract, only 6*l.* per mile, but must soon be 8*l.*— There is another post road by Kelso and Lauder. Besides these, there are 108 miles of turnpike road, which are supported at 7*l.* per mile, and 490 of parochial road which are supported at 3*l.* 10s. The last however, is so greatly inferior, that it were to be wished that the turpike road were considerably farther extended.

Berwickshire possesses no manufacture, except that of paper, which is carried on at Broomhouse, Ayton, and Allanbank. These three, it is supposed may give employment to 200 individuals, and may produce to the value of upwards of 25,000*l.* It does not seem altogether easy to account for so entire an absence of this branch of industry. In general, the rich agricultural counties of Scotland are not manufacturing. The country may not yet have capital to carry on at once both branches at the same time. Upon the whole, though manufactures ought not to be checked, there is no good policy in attempting to force them, where the circumstances of any district appear adverse to their establishment.

Fisheries are a somewhat greater object. The salmon fishery on the Tweed employs 70 boats, and nearly 300 fishermen. The salmon packed in

nice at Berwick, and sent to London by the smacks.

The commerce of the county is conceived by our author to be so trifling, that he does not devote half a page to it. We must remark however, that without this simple commerce, Berwickshire would with difficulty subsist. By it she is enabled to export the surplus of her rude produce, and to receive in return the necessaries of coal and lime, foreign luxuries, and manufactured commodities.

The population of Berwickshire by the last returns, amounted to 30,621. Mr John Home, ten years ago, estimated it at 29,708, in regard to which he formed the following curious table.

1. *Class.—Landed Interest.*

1. Resident proprietors or heritors, with their families and servants,	1,470
2. Clergy and school masters of all denominations, with ditto,	460
3. Tenants, with their families and in-door servants,	3,240
4. Labourers of the land, with their families,	15,455
5. Agricultural artizans, and their families,	2,400
6. Brewers, and household trades, with their families and servants,	260
Total of the landed interest,	23,275

2. *Class.—Remaining Inhabitants.*

7. Papermakers and their families,	220
8. Weavers and other manufacturers and artizans, not agricultural, with their families,	900
9. Salmon fishers and their families,	220
10. Salt water fishers and their families,	325
11. Inhabitants of towns,	4,679
12. Sundries nondescript,	139
Total of these,	6,433
General total,	29,708

If both calculations be correct, a small increase will have taken place, which is not to be despised, in a country so exclusively agricultural.

The income tax for the county amounted, in 1801, to L.10,837, 19s. 11¼d; in 1807, to L.33,000. The assessed taxes in the former period were L.5692 .. 16s .. 0¼d; in the latter L.9277 .. 5s .. 3¼d. Unredeemed land tax, in the former L.1387 .. 17s. 4d; in the latter L.1293 .. 19s. 3¼d. County taxes in the former L.528 .. 15s. .. 5$\frac{2}{12}$d; in the latter L.743 .. 8s .. 7¼d.

There are no agricultural societies in Berwickshire. Accidental meetings, at market or elsewhere, afford to farmers the only opportunities of discussing subjects connected with their profession. Neither is there any agricultural library, which is certainly a want, though many of the farmers are said to be intelligent, and to procure individually the best books on the subject.

By some statistical notices in the appendix, it appears that the value of landed property in Berwickshire has risen, since 1794, from 118,000*l.* to 230,000*l.* This prosperity however has been confined to the landed interest: almost every other branch of industry has been either stationary or on the decline. The linen manufacture, which never extended beyond mere consumption, is now almost entirely stopt by the scarcity of flax. The paper manufacture has also suffered from scarcity of materials and fluctuation of prices.

Mr Kerr has given a very curious table of the Berwickshire fiars from 1689 to 1808, from which we copy the following abstract. It is the average price, for the different periods, of the Winchester quarter.

Reca-

Recapitulation of the average prices of Grain in the County of Berwick, for 120 *years, from* 1689 *to* 1808, *both inclusive, divided into periods.*

Periods.	Wheat.		Merse. Barley.		Merse. Bear.		Lammermoor ditto.		Merse. Oats.		Lammermoor ditto.		Peas.		Oat-meal,	
	L. s.	d.	L. s.	d.	L. s.	d.	L. s.	d.	L. s.	d.	L. s.	d.	L. s.	d.	L. s.	d.
1st 12 years, 1689—1700	1 7	2	none		0 14	2	0 12	1	0 10	10	0 9	2	0 18	11	0 11	2
2d 11 —— 1701—1711	1 1	1	——		0 11	6	0 10	0	0 8	4	0 7	5	0 13	4	0 7	10
3d 11 —— 1712—1722	1 6	1	——		0 11	1	0 10	2	0 8	11	0 7	11	0 15	7	0 8	3
4th 8 —— 1723—1720	1 5	1	——		0 13	1	0 12	0	0 10	0	0 9	3	0 12	2	0 8	5
5th 10 —— 1731—1740	1 4	5	——		0 12	3	0 10	9	0 9	10	0 8	11	0 17	1	0 8	7
6th 10 —— 1741—1750	1 3	1	——		0 11	5	0 10	0	0 9	6	0 9	3	0 13	6	0 8	0
7th 10 —— 1751—1760	1 6	9	0 13	5	0 12	8	0 11	1	0 12	0	0 11	0	0 19	4	0 9	11
8th 10 —— 1761—1770	1 10	1	0 14	10	0 13	7	0 12	9	0 12	10	0 11	9	1 0	9	0 12	5
9th 10 —— 1771—1780	1 13	10	0 15	6	0 14	3	0 13	6	0 12	8	0 11	5	0 17	8	0 10	10
10th 10 —— 1781—1790	1 17	8	0 18	0	0 17	5	0 16	5	0 14	10	0 13	0	1 4	10	0 12	8
11th 10 —— 1791—1800	2 16	2	1 9	8	1 6	2	1 6	10	1 3	0	1 0	6	1 19	3	0 19	3
11th 8 —— 1801—1808	3 4	0	1 19	7	1 10	0	1 11	1	1 5	8	1 3	10	2 2	4	0 19	8
Of the whole 120 Years. Highest,	3 4	0	1 19	7	1 10	0	1 11	1	1 5	8	1 3	10	2 2	4	0 19	8
Of the whole 120 Years. Lowest,	1 1	1	0 13	5	0 11	0	0 10	0	0 8	4	0 7	5	0 13	4	0 7	10
Of the whole 120 Years. Average,	2 2	6	1 6	6	1 0	6	1 0	6	0 17	0	0 15	7	1 7	10	0 13	9
Averages.																

Upon the whole, this Report displays extensive information, considerable judgment, and is written in as good a style as could reasonably be expected. There is a good deal of extraneous matter; but considering the difficulty of distinguishing, and that the present work is meant as the materials of future works, it was safer to give too much than too little.

II.

II. New Theory of the Formation of Veins, with its application to the art of working Mines. By Abraham Gottlob Werner. Translated from the German. To which is added an Appendix, containing notes illustrative of the subject.— By Charles Anderson, M.D. F.R. C. S. &c. 8vo. 259 pages, 9s.— Constable and Co

THE name of Werner has long been illustrious in Germany, and possesses now a great and increasing reputation in this country. A translation, therefore, of the only work which has issued from his pen, can hardly fail to be received with avidity. It must be interesting, not only to his disciples, who are numerous, but even to his opponents. The question of the formation of Veins is well known to be of leading importance in the great controversy between the disciples of Hutton and those of Werner. According as they appear to have been filled by the operation of fire from below, or by chemical precipitation from above, the former or the latter of these must preponderate. It is needless to say that the grand aim of this treatise is to prove the latter position. Independent however of any theoretical considerations, the knowledge of this subject is of essential use in the art of mining, and the practical remarks of so excellent an observer as Werner must be valuable in this country, where mining, as a science has been comparatively little studied. Prefixed is a preface by Werner himself, written in a very peculiar style; with a magisterial air, and an avowed consciousness of his own merits, to which we, in this country, are little accustomed. It is accompanied however with a great deal of candour, and even an apparent anxiety to claim no more credit than is really his due; and is on the whole better than the hypocritical modesty in which some of our authors think it necessary to dress themselves. He complains that the substance of his lectures has been repeatedly published, in a very incorrect and defective state, and announces his intention of beginning a grand course of geology, orietology *, and other branches of the science. This plan however has never been executed, and the present work remains the only written production of Werner.

The author begins by giving an account of the different theories which had been formed respecting the formation of veins. The names are almost entirely German, and few of them much known in this country.— Werner does not seem to have been acquainted with that formed by Dr Hutton. He then illustrates his own theory, adduces multiplied proofs in its favour, and replies to the various objections which have been urged against it. Lastly, which forms perhaps the most important part of the volume, he shews the application of this theory to the working of mines. In order to discover the extent, the direction, and the comparative richness of different veins of metal, it must be most convenient to know the general principles according to which these repositories are arranged. The volume concludes with a description of the mining district of Freyberg.

The translator has added an appendix, containing some additional information, particularly regarding the mineralogy of Scotland, which was less known to the German professor.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

LECTURES upon our Lord's sermon on the mount: by James Brewster, minister at Craig. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Index Historicus et Geographicus in Caesarem, ad Usum Tironum accommodatus, Studio Joannis Dymock. Glasguae: Excudebant Jacobus Hedderwick et Socii. Impensis M. Ogle.

---

*. We must still prefer this termination to the barbarous one of *gnosy*.

A Cure for Melancholy: being a collection of elegant anecdotes, bon mots, &c. of celebrated characters, including many originals 12mo. 5s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

THERE is now in the press, A view of the ancient and present state of the Zetland Islands; including their general history from the earliest times; an account of their agriculture, fisheries, commerce, and the state of society and manners; by Arthur Edmondston, M.D. In two volumes, 8vo, with a map of the islands.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

DR MAVOR's great work of Voyages and Travels, in twenty-eight volumes, including all works of importance, from Columbus to Lord Valentia, will be ready in a few days.

Mr Richard Cumberland proposes to print by subscription, twelve of his hitherto unpublished Dramas, in a quarto volume, to be ready next spring.

Mr William Linley, brother-in-law to Mr Sheridan, has a novel in the press, under the title of Ralph Reybridge.

Mr Hewlett's magnificent Bible has advanced to the eighth Number.

The Statistical and Agricultural Survey of Surry, by Mr Stevenson, is far advanced at press, and will be published by the Board of Agriculture early in September.

Mr Pitt, author of an Essay on the Philosophy of Christianity, is preparing for the press his long promised second part of that work, comprising an application of the preceding positions on power, and human preference, to the scripture doctrines of divine preference and inclination; human sin; gospel renovation; and a future state of our existence.

A new, and for the first time, an entire translation of the Life of Apollonius of Tyanea, from the Greek of Philostratus, has just been completed for publication, by the Rev. Edward Berwick. Of this curious and interesting work, no English translation has been attempted since the year 1688, when Mr Charles Blount presented the public with three of the eight books, of which the work is composed; but he never completed his undertaking.

Dr Carey has in the press a sequel to his English Prosody and Versification," viz. "Poetic Reading made Easy," containing a selection of Poetry for Schools, with directions for the proper utterance of each line.

Mr Murphy, author of the Description of the Church at Batalha, is preparing for publication the Arabian Antiquities of Spain. The work will be printed in large folio, and consist of about one hundred plates, with descriptions of the different objects, and several interesting particulars, relating to the Arabs, and their establishments in Spain.

The Rev. E. Nares, is preparing some Remarks on the Unitarian Version of the New Testament.

Notwithstanding the numerous volumes published respecting China, we know but little of the literature of that empire. The public will consequently learn with satisfaction, that a work calculated to add to our knowledge of that interesting country, is in the press.—This is a translation of the Penal Code of China, entitled in the original, Ta-Tsing-Leu-Lee. This body of penal laws, successively promulgated by the Chinese emperors of the reigning dynasty, and which is in full force, must be uncommonly interesting to the statesman, the legislator, and the philosopher. It will be illustrated with notes by the translator, and will appear early next spring.

The ninth Number (which completes the second volume) of the Mathematical Repository, containing solutions to thirty mathematical questions, and many other disquisitions in various branches of the mathematics, will be ready in a few days.

Mr Bagster is printing the Chronicles of Robert of Gloucester, and Peter Langtoft, with Glossaries; he intends them as a specimen of the manner in which he proposes to publish the whole of the works of Antiquity, edited by Thomas Hearne. The above Chronicles will be followed by Hearne's other high-priced publications, as fast as particular

ticular attention to accuracy under the care of an able editor will permit. The number of copies will be limited; only fifty, above the number subscribed for, will be printed; and as soon as subscribers for two hundred and fifty, on demy paper, and one hundred on royal paper, are obtained, the works will proceed. Great attention has been paid to the Chronicles already in progress, by rendering the stile of printing, paper, &c. harmonious with the old editions.

M. Malte Brun, has issued proposals for commencing a work, designed to contain a General Account of the Progress of Geographical Discovery. It will appear periodically, and consist of a selection of the most esteemed contemporary, or late voyages, translated from all the European languages, and unpublished accounts of voyages, both by natives of France and foreigners.—A subordinate department will contain a Bulletin of all new discoveries, researches, or enterprises, which may tend to accelerate the progress of the sciences, particularly of Geography.—It will be illustrated by plates.

The fourth part of Von Homboldt's and Bonpland's Travels, will contain, in two quarto volumes, the astronomical observations, trigonometrical operations, and barometrical measures. Mr Von H. has thought that it would be most satisfactory to give the whole of the original observations, that it may be seen what degree of confidence the results deduced from them deserve.—The calculations have been made by M. Oltmanus, from the best tables. The magnetical observations, with an examination of them, and of those of Cook, Vancouver, and other able astronomers, by Biot, will occupy the second volume. As such a number of figures must be a considerable time printing, the latitudes and longitudes of various places deduced from astronomical observations, have been published in a separate tract in Latin.

M. Denis Santi, professor of architecture at Rome, has been invited to Paris by Cardinal Fesch, who is erecting a palace in the Rue du Mont Blanc. This edifice will be embellished with marble columns, wrought at Rome, as well as the beautiful statue representing the Immaculate Conception, which is to be placed in the chapel.

M. Botta, a member of the Legislative Body, already known by his *Flora Medicale di Corfu*, has just completed in Italian, the History of the American War. This work, which will form about six octavo volumes, is distinguished for perspicuity, fidelity, and impartiality. It likewise possesses the very rare merit of being written in the purest style, and forcibly reminding the lovers of the Italian language, of the beauties of the writers who flourished in the age of Leo X.

A curious discovery has just been made in the archives of the French office for foreign affairs. It is a MS. history of Poland, written in 1764, by command of government, by Father Gouvert de Maubert, a capuchin. This history has been compared with that of the academician Rulhieres; and to the astonishment of all, it has been found, that, except some trifling suppressions, or additions, he has copied a volume and a half of his work, verbatim, from Maubert.

M. Weltmann has published a very interesting and able book, on the hydraulic works in the territory of Hamburg. The author has introduced into it some new and curious ideas. It was he who directed the new works constructed in the port of Hamburg, and at the mouth of the Elbe.

The Observatory of Seeberg, near Gotha, has been placed under the direction of M. Von Lindenau, who succeeds M. Von Zach: that illustrious astronomer having accompanied the Duchess Dowager of Gotha, to the south of Europe. The present duke, much to his credit, is endeavouring to restore that establishment to its former splendor, and applying the funds assigned it by Duke Ernest, to the purpose for which they were originally intended. M. Schroter, a very able mechanician, has been directed to examine all the instruments. The numerous works relative to astronomy, which formed part of the library of the late duke, have been placed under the superintendence of M. Von Lindenau; among the rest is the library of Bernouilli, which has never been unpacked since it was purchased.

Messers Dogen, Busching, and Van der Hagen, propose to publish in numbers a Museum of the ancient Language, Literature, and Monuments of Ger-

Germany. The interest of the subject, and the talents of the persons concerned in this work, promise a highly curious and instructive performance.

M. Wieland has sent to the press, at Zurich, his Translation of Cicero's Letters, with a Commentary. This publication is accompanied with a preface, in which the translator developes the merit and interest of the Letters of the Latin orator, and the rules which he has followed in translating them.

The literary world, who have so justly regretted the loss of the celebrated Adelung, at the moment when he was engaged in finishing his Mithridates, will doubtless learn with pleasure, that the fruit of his labours will not be lost. His plan was to give an analytical sketch of all languages, both ancient and modern, divided into classes and families. Death snatched him away, while the first volume, comprehending the Asiatic languages, was at press.—Those who have read that astonishing performance, for which the author had engaged the assistance of one of the most learned oriental scholars of Germany, cannot forbear paying a just tribute of admiration, not only to the erudition which it displays, but also to the sagacity and discernment with which the author has arranged his materials. He there gives his opinions respecting the origin of the human race, the cradle of civilization, which he places in Upper Asia, the languages of the East, &c.—The second volume is to contain all the European languages, divided into six principal families. All that relates to that which he denominates Celtico-Gallo-Cimbric, composing six sheets, was printed off before the author's death.—He fortunately had time to chuse a worthy assistant to finish his work, in Professor Vater, of Halle, to whom Adelung's heirs have faithfully transmitted his manuscripts. Among the materials intended for the second volume, have been found all the particulars concerning the Gaelic language, with which Adelung was furnished by James Macdonald; others, relative to the Slavonian languages, supplied by the learned Dobrewski; and others on the Hungarian language, by Professor Rumi. Upon the whole, there is a sufficiency of materials for the European languages, with the exception perhaps of the primitive Greek, on which Adelung's Researches have not thrown much more light than those of his predecessors.—The third and fourth volumes will be occupied with the languages of America, and the South Sea Islands. It is in this part, as may easily be conceived, that Adelung's manuscripts are most deficient; but the public will learn with so much the more pleasure, that M. Von Humboldt, in order to supply it as much as possible, has generously transmitted to his friend, Professor Vater, all his manuscripts relative to the languages of America.

Gothe, whose universal genius embraces the widely-extended empire both of nature and art, is assiduously engaged in a work on Optics, and will, it is hoped, soon publish the results of his ingenious researches.

M. Riem will speedily publish his new system of Pasigraphy, or Universal Writing. The only signs which he makes use of are, Arabic figures, and two lines, one perpendicular, and the other horizontal.

Poetry.

AIR,

Sung by Mrs Bland, at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-lane, in the Traditionary Play of the MYSTERIOUS BRIDE; *written by Lumley St. George Skeffington, Esq.*

BEWARE the fond delusion,
Which simple hearts revere,
Nor heed the bold intrusion
Of passion insincere;
For hearts may seem expiring
With sighs of deep despair;
For eyes may gaze admiring
And yet *no* love be there.

But when the mind resigning
Distinction's flatt'ring state,
Prefers, without repining,
Humility of fate;
When wealth's unbounded treasure
Creates no transient care;
When poverty is pleasure;
Be certain love *is* there.

SON,

SONNET
To Miss ——

WHEN Summer lights her pure cerulean skies,
And lulls the scented southland gales asleep,
Flings from her flaring lap a thousand dyes,
And hangs her wreaths on every woodland steep.

Lur'd by her smiles, the sailor hastes to sweep
His loaded galley o'er the ocean swell,
But storms arise—he tosses on the deep,
And sinks! unhonoured with a funeral knell.

So shone thy charms in summer beauty fair,
And wil'd my heart to love's sweet wilderness,
Then left me wandering a lone pilgrim there,
Till wearied out with passion's wild excess,
My spirit light on climes of holier mould,
Where sighs are never heav'd, and love is ne'er controul'd.

7th Sept. 1809. *G.*

LINES
Written on the banks of the Tay, during the stormy evening of January 3. 1809.

WHAT ails thee my child—ah! why do thine eyes
So wildly roll with affright?
What is it thus fills thy heart with dread
At this gloomy hour of the night?

Oh! mother, come forth to the door of our cot,
And see by the pale moon's gleam,
Yon labouring bark, on Tay's billowy wave,
And list its sad inmate's scream.

Well, well may ye shriek, ah! wretched, wretched crew,
And mingle your cries with the blast;
Hence no buoyant boat fill'd with hearts prompt to save,
To snatch from the surge can haste.

Heard, heard ye that piercing cry of despair?
'Twas the knell of departing life.
All, all are engulph'd! a luckless prey
To dire elemental strife.

Haste we to our cot—oh! mother mother dear,
To our cabin of lowly form:
There humbly implore omniscient Heaven
For the victims of the storm.

Cupar Fife. *W. M. W.*

LINES
Dedicated to the Admirers of Thomson who celebrated his birth-day at Ednam 1809.

WHEN morning's eye salutes the day,
And orient beams through ether play,
Diffusing light o'er Albion's isle—
Where freedom and the muses smile—
With thee, O fancy, let me roam,
And strew some flowers on Shakespear's tomb—
Or through the Leasows let us stray,
Where genuine taste points out the way,
Along the winding riv'let's side—
Where Shenstone's shade still seems to glide,
And musing stand by mossy cell,
Where fays and fairies used to dwell;
Or on the banks of Leven's shore
The early fate of Bruce deplore,
And listen to the voice of Spring,
Where raptured Logan used to sing,
While through the woods of Lomond's vale
The careless cuckoo chaunts her tale—
To Tweed's pure stream now let us fly,
And there behold, with gazing eye,
An altar raised by magic power,
Among the trees of Ednam's bower—
Where virtuous praise, and artless fame,
Had deep engraven Thomson's name.
Hark!—'Tis the sound of heavenly notes,
From airy harps, which wildly floats,
And sweetest strains, to fancy dear,
With rapture charm the listning ear;
While dews descend on birchen bowers,
Where Dryburgh rears her ancient towers,
And wafted by the fragrant gale,
Your poet greets his native vale.
See gentle Thomson's shade appear,
With every beauty of the year,
O'er which his spirit seems to reign,
Attending graceful in his train.
His voice was music in the Spring,
And Summer taught his tongue to sing.
When pensive Autumn's swelling breeze,
Sigh'd murmuring thro' the waving trees,
Congenial were the melting lays
He warbled sweet in nature's praise.
When Winter's winds blew loud and chill,
And clouds incircled Eildon's hill,
Then Thomson's strong descriptive powers
Pursued the storm through leafless bowers,
When tempests howled along the plain,
And hoary grandeur closed the scene,
He closed his song, he closed his days,—
With pious thoughts, and nature's praise.—
In memory of a Bard so dear
May Scotia, each revolving year,
Attempt, on Thompson's natal day,
Some tributary verse to pay.

Hawthornbank, Aug. *J. V.*

THE

THE BATTLE OF TALAVERA.

RAPID now the sun descending,
Glowing red his evening beam,
Daring deeds of blood portending,
O'er Alberche's winding stream.

Britons, take the post of danger!
Silent form the battle's line.
Ev'ry breast to fear a stranger;
Honour's station none resign.

Now the foe is near advancing,
Close in column's deep array;
Night, the peril still enhancing,
Darkly shrouds his threat'ning way.

Now his cannon, loud as thunder,
Open with tremendous roar;
Strive to break our line asunder—
Through the ranks destruction pour.

To the shock a moment yielding,
But a moment—fierce again,
Like lightning, or the torrent's motion,
Turn, and heap the field with slain!

Hark, the brazen trumpets sounding,
Bright the British sabres gleam!
Trembling earth with hoofs resounding,
Charge—glittering in glory's beam.

Now, his final effort making,
Once again the foe comes on;
Not a nerve with terror shaking,
Nor the work of death near done.

Bayonet with bayonet clashing!
Foot to foot the day contend!
Carnage smiles, in horrid greeting!
Thousands rushing to their end!

Why that pause in heat of battle?
Brave MACKENZIE bleeding lies!
His dirge, the loudest cannons rattle!
Honour lifts him to the skies.

Highland warriors tell the story:
Warrior-like his death deplore!
How MACKENZIE feels in glory
Tell till time shall be no more.

Brave, at length, to braver yielding,
Now the slow retreat begin:
Night again his columns shielding—
Cease, ah cease, the battle's din.

Turn a moment to the mourner,
Streaming fast the cry tal flood;
While Victory, the low sigh breathing,
Views her laurel steep'd in blood.

Hope Street, 21st August. *C. F.*

SONG.

HOW sweet sings the mavis among yon green bowers,
Soft whispers the breeze, gently sweeping the dale,
The bee homeward bending, forsakes the rich flowers,
And the shepherd's soft melody floats on the gale.

Blythe o'er the mead the milk-maid trips lightly,
No care cankered thought robs her cheek of the rose,
Contented and gay she chants her love-ditty,
'Tis innocence only this blessing bestows.

Around yon neat cottage where wild flowers bloom gaily,
Soft steals the pure stream down its willowy shore,
There meek-eyed Contentment has chosen her dwelling,
And Peace, softly-smiling, reclines at the door.

How sweet from the dangers of life's stormy ocean,
Secure in this haven of peace to repose,
To taste the pure pleasure, the heart-felt emotion,
That innocence, innocence only bestows.

B—— OF A——

TALAVERA.

By J. KING.
Private in the Renfrew-shire Militia.

BRITONS, another laurel leaf
Plays on the wreath o' yonder Chief;
While Victor, dark'ning in his grief,
Looks back on Talavera.

He saw his Eagles, hapless things,
Wi' bluidy heads and clippet wings,
He saw the British Lion's springs,
And fled frae Talavera.

Tho' Wisdom form'd his battle line,
And gar'd his thick'ning columns shine;
Britain—superior skill was thine,
It shone on Talavera.

The hill laughs at the lashing rain;
The rock defies the roaring main;
So Victor's hosts advanc'd in vain;
They fell on Talavera,

"Invincible is Gallia's host!"
Was ance Napoleon's thoughtless boast;
But ah! the magic spell is lost,
Dissolv'd on Talavera.

Egypt still thunders in his ears;
The roar of Maida's field he hears:
Now Fame to British valour rears
A stone on Talavera.

O ye, wha fell in days o' yore,
Look up frae 'mong your honour'd gore;
See—Victor two to one and more,
Retreats frae Talavera.

Joseph beheld the spreading woe;
Saw the red streams o' battle flow;
His trembling heart wi' mony a throe
Was rent on Talavera.

But Anglia sings her hero's praise;
The pipe notes swell on Scotia's braes;
Frae Erin's harp heroic lays
Are heard o' Talavera.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

HOLLAND.

Capitulation of Flushing.

His Excellency the General of Division Monnet, one of the Commandants of the Legion of Honour, Commandant in Chief of the fortress of Flushing, having authorised Monsieur L'Eveque, Captain of the Imperial Engineers, and Monsieur Montonnet, Captain of the Imperial Artillery, to treat of terms of capitulation for the surrender of the town of Flushing to the troops of his Britannic Majesty; and their Excellencies Lieutenant General the Earl of Chatham, K. G. &c. and Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, K. B. &c. commanding in Chief the military and naval forces before Flushing, having authorised Captain Cockburn, of his Majesty's ship Belleisle, Commanding the British flotilla, and Col. Long, Adjutant-General, to treat conjointly with the said Commissioners thereon, they have, after duly exchanging their respective powers, agreed to the following articles, viz.

Art. I. The garrison of Flushing shall be prisoners of war, and shall march out of the place with all the honours of war; they shall deposit their arms on the quay of the water gate; they shall return to France on their parole, and shall not, for one year, bear arms against his Britannic Majesty, or the allies whom he may have at the time of capitulation.

This article is applicable to the officers of marine actually at Flushing.

Answer—The garrison of Flushing will be permitted to march out of the town with the honours of war required, and they will lay down their arms on the glacis, but must be considered as prisoners of war, and sent as such to England.

The officers of marine will share the fate of the rest of the garrison.

Art. II. General and Staff Officers, officers of the marine, and of the corps composing the garrison, shall keep their arms, their horses, and all the property which belongs to them. The non-commissioned officers, soldiers, seamen, and officers servants, shall keep their haversacks.

Answer—Granted.

Art. III. The sick and wounded capable of being sent out, shall be forwarded to France, the remaining sick shall be left to the care and humanity of the General commanding the troops of his Britannic Majesty, and sent to the French dominions as soon as their condition will permit; there shall be left a sufficient number of medical attendants for the care of the sick; the medical attendants shall receive the same allowances as those of his Britannic Majesty.

Answer--The sick and wounded must be considered as prisoners of war. Such as are in a state to be removed shall be embarked with the garrison; the rest will remain under the care of French physicians and surgeons until sufficiently recovered to admit of their being removed.

The physicians and surgeons will receive the allowances usually granted to prisoners of war of their rank and description, together with such further remuneration for their attendance on the sick as the General commanding the British army may be pleased to grant.

Art. IV.—The non-combatants, such as the Sub-Inspector, the Commissary of War, the Medical Attendants, the heads of the different administrative departments, shall not be considered as prisoners of war; they shall be at liberty to dispose of their effects, their private and personal property, and to carry it to France, as well as all documents relative to their accounts, in order to justify their conduct to the French Government. This arrangement is applicable to the commissaries and civil officers of the marine, to the artificers and attendants of the port, to the officers of the customs and duties, as well as to the paymasters of the army and navy.

An-

Answer--The officers and others mentioned in this article, all attendants on the French army, and in short, Frenchmen of every description, not inhabitants of Flusning previous to the year 1807, will be sent to England, and hereafter treated according to such arrangement as may take place between the two Governments respecting non-combatants; their private and personal property shall be respected, and permission will be given them to retain all such papers as specifically relate to, and may be necessary for, the settlement of their accounts. All Frenchmen and others, who may be permitted to remain, will be expected to take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, when required, and to conform to all laws and regulations which may hereafter be made by the British Government.

Art. V.—If no particular stipulation has been made concerning the sick left at Middleburgh under the care of the medical attendants and the officers of the said hospital, they shall be treated according to articles III. and VI. of the present capitulation.

Answer—Granted; conformably to the answers given to the third and fourth articles.

Art. VI.—The property of the inhabitants shall be respected; they shall be at liberty to withdraw into France, with their private property; they shall have every security in this respect, and shall not be molested in any manner for their opinions, and the part they have taken during the siege.

Answer—The property of the inhabitants, of every description, will be respected, it being understood that all naval and military stores will be held in requisition until proved to be the private property of individuals; and the British Government shall, in that case, be at liberty to make use of the same, on paying a just remuneration to the proprietors.

Such inhabitants as may be desirous of retiring to France, and shall certify this their intention within eight days after the ratification of this capitulation, shall be permitted to do so at a period to be determined by the British Commander in Chief, and no inhabitants shall be molested on account of any opinion or conduct they may hitherto have held.

Art. VII. The necessary carriages and vessels shall be furnished by the English Commissioners, at the expence of their Government, for transporting from this place to the French dominions, the sick and private effects of the officers. These effects shall not be searched, and shall have full security during their passage.

Answer--Every expence of transporting the French garrison, sick, &c. with their baggage, to England, will, of course, be defrayed by the British Government.

Art. VIII. If any difficulty shall arise in the interpretation of any of the above articles, it shall be settled by the undersigned Commissioners, and as much as possible in favour of the garrison.

Answer.—Granted.

Given under our hands in Flushing, this 15th day of August 1809.

(Signed) Geo. Cockburn, Capt. of his Majesty's ship Belleisle, commanding the British flotilla.
Rob. Long, Col. Adjutant General.
(Signed) F. Montonnet, Capitaine d'Artillerie.
P. L'Eveque, Capitaine Commandant du Genie.

Additional Articles.

Art. I. The undersigned Commissioners have agreed, that all ordnance, military and naval stores of every description, as well as all maps, charts, plans and military memoirs, &c. and all public property whatsoever, shall be made over, with inventories thereof, to such Commissioners as shall be appointed by the Generals commanding the British and French forces conjointly to deliver and receive the same.

Art. II. It is likewise agreed, that as soon as the ratification of the present capitulation shall be exchanged, the gates of the town and the sluices shall be occupied by detachments of the British army, and the French troops shall evacuate the fortress at noon on the 17th instant.

Art. III. It is further agreed, that this capitulation shall be ratified by the Generals commanding in chief the British and French armies; and that the ratifications shall be exchanged at the French

French advanced posts on the Middleburgh road, at 12 o'clock this night; in default of which, the present capitulation, and suspension of arms, to be considered as null and void.

Given under our hands at Flushing, this 15th day of August 1809.

(Signed as before.)

Approved and ratified by us,

(Signed) CHATHAM, Lieut.-General commanding the forces.
R. STRACHAN, Rear-Admiral commanding the naval forces.

Examined and ratified,

(Signed) MONNET, General de Division.

Amount of the garrison which surrendered at Flushing, on the 15th August 1809, under the command of Monnet, General of Division.

16 Officers of the staff—101 officers—3773 non-commissioned officers and soldiers—489 sick and wounded—Total, 4379.

Return of prisoners and deserters from the 30th July to August 15, 1809, taken in the island of Walcheren.

1 Colonel—1 Lieutenant-Colonel—15 Captains—27 Lieutenants—1 Staff—58 serjeants—13 drummers—1700 rank and file.

Return of the rank and name of officers, and of the number of non-commissioned officers, and rank and file, killed, wounded, and missing, from the 8th inst. to the surrender of Flushing, on the morning of the 15th inclusive, head-quarters, Middleburg, Aug. 16, 1809.

Royal Artillery—6 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 10 rank and file wounded.

Royal Engineers—1 rank and file, killed; 2 officers wounded.

3d Batt. 1st Foot--1 officer wounded.

2d Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 4 rank and file wounded.

5th Foot—1 officer, 2 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 8 rank and file wounded.

14th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 4 rank and file wounded.

26th Foot—1 serjeant wounded.

35th Foot—1 serjeant killed.

36th Foot—3 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 serjeants, 7 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

59th Foot—2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file wounded.

63d Foot—2 rank and file wounded.

68th Foot—3 rank and file killed, 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file wounded.

71st Foot—1 officer, 1 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 7 rank and file wounded.

76th Foot—2 rank and file killed.

77th Foot—1 officer wounded.

81st Foot—1 drummer killed; 2 officers wounded.

84th Foot—2 rank and file wounded.

95th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 8 rank and file wounded.

1st Light Battalion King's German Legion—7 rank and file wounded.

2d Light Battalion King's German Legion—1 officer, 3 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 10 rank and file wounded.

Total—3 officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 26 rank and file killed; 15 officers, 5 serjeants, 2 drummers, 83 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

KILLED.

5th Foot—Capt. Talbot.

71st Foot.—Ensign D. Sinclair.

2d Light Battalion King's German Legion—Lieut. Sprecker.

WOUNDED.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant George Brown, slightly.

Royal Engineers—Col. Fyers, slightly; Captain Pasley dangerously.

3d Batt. 1st Foot--Lieut. A.W. Mackenzie, slightly.

2d Foot—Lieutenant Clutterbuck, slightly.

14th Foot—Ensign C. Harrald dangerously; wounded Aug. 9. since dead.

36th Foot--Major M'Kenzie, dangerously.

68th Foot—Captain Soden, slightly; Lieut. Smith, slightly.

71st Foot—Captain Spottiswoode, slightly; Lieut. D. M'Donald dangerously.

77th Foot—Captain A. V. Brown, dangerously.

81st Foot—Captain Taylor, slightly; assistant-surgeon Chizlet, dangerously.

95th Foot--Lieut. Manners, slightly; wounded 3d August, not reported in time to be included in the preceding returns. ROB. LONG, Col. Adj.-Gen.

Middle-

Middleburgh, 16th August 1809.

Abstract return of ordnance, ammunition, and stores found in Flushing at the surrender of the garrison to the British army under the command of the Earl of Chatham, &c.

Mounted on travelling carriages or beds, &c. complete —*Brass*,—29 24-pounder guns; 10 18 pounders; 20 12-pounders; 2 8-pounders; 10 6 pounders; 22 3 pounders; 2 1-pounders; 18 12 inch mortars; 8 8 inch ditto; 6 12-inch howitzers; 2 8-inch ditto, 12 5-and-a-half inch ditto.

Iron.—40 24 pounder guns; 3 18-pounders; 20 6-pounders; 20 cohorns. ——Total 224 pieces.

11,687 24-pounder shot; 15,794 18-pounder ditto; 10,509 12-pounder ditto; 717 8-pounder ditto; 4,820 6-pounder ditto; 6,305 4 pounder ditto; 9,760 3 pounder ditto; 3,102 12-inch shells; 386 8-inch ditto; 600 5 and-a-half inch ditto; 800 hand-grenades.

Powder, in barrels and cartridges, supposed equal to 2000 barrels; infantry ammunition, a very large quantity, but not ascertained.

63 spare travelling carriages and limbers; 21 caissons; 6 waggons; 2 devil carriages; 4 copper fire engines.—With a large quantity of ordnance stores of every description, of which a survey has not yet been made to ascertain the articles. J. M'Leod, Brig.-Gen.

Admiralty-Office,—Aug. 20. 1809.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were received last night at this Office, from Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. and K. B. Rear-Admiral of the White, &c. addressed to the Hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole.

St Domingo, Flushing Roads,

Sir, *17th Aug.* 1809.

I have much satisfaction in acquainting you, for the information of their Lordships, that the town and garrison of Flushing has capitulated upon the terms, a copy of which I send herewith.

Their Lordships have already been apprised that it was my intention to have proceeded up the Scheldt, with the division of frigates under Lord William Stuart, and that the greater part of our flotilla had advanced to Bathz, in the charge of Sir Home Popham, by whom the enemy were driven above Lillo, where their ships and gun-brigs had taken up a strong position. The command of the important service of the Scheldt I have given to Sir Richard Keats, and he has my directions to co operate with Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Rosslyn, as well as to use every means in his power for capturing or destroying the fleet and flotilla of the enemy.

Rear-Admiral Lord Gardner remained with the ships named in the margin * off Dykeshook, and his Lordship had received my direction to hold that squadron in readiness to go against the garrison of Flushing.

On the 12th inst. I was informed by Lord Chatham, that the advanced batteries were sufficiently prepared to open on the enemy the day following, at one o'clock in the afternoon; and as it appeared to me of consequence that the line of battle ships should pass the town at the same moment, I, therefore, abandoned my intention of going up to the advanced flotilla, and proceeding to Dykeshook hoisted my flag in the St Domingo. The batteries opened on the garrison as it was previously settled, at one in the afternoon of the 13th inst. and the fire was returned with great vigour by the enemy.

The bombs and gun-vessels, under the direction of Capt. Cockburn, of the Belleisle, were most judiciously placed at the south-east end of the town; and to the south-west Capt. Owen, of the Clyde, had, with equal skill and judgment, placed the bomb and other vessels under his orders. I had much satisfaction in witnessing the fire that was kept up by the squadrons under the command of these two officers, and the precision with which the shells were thrown from the bombs.

Unfortunately the wind was too scant to allow me to weigh when the batteries opened, but it proving more favourable the following day, I immediately put that intention into execution, and at ten in the forenoon of the 14th proceeded with the ships already named towards Flushing, meaning to pass to a more convenient anchorage for placing the

---

* St Domingo, Blake, Repulse, Victorious, Denmark, Audacious, and Venerable.

the squadron against it, when such a measure should appear to be necessary.

The squadron was led in by the St Domingo, bearing my flag, and I was followed by the Blake, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Lord Gardner; the other ships advanced in succession.—Soon after we had opened our fire, the wind came more southerly, and the St Domingo grounded inside of the Dog Sand. Lord Gardner, not knowing our situation, passed inside of us, by which the Blake also grounded. The other ships were immediately directed to haul off, and anchor as previously intended.

After being some time in this situation, during which the enemy's fire slackened, by the active and zealous exertions of Captain Owen of the Clyde, who came to our assistance, and anchored close to the St Domingo, she was got off, and soon after I had the satisfaction of seeing the Blake also afloat, and come to anchor with the rest of the squadron.

I was much pleased with the conduct and exertions of Capt. Gill, of the St Domingo, and his officers, and with the steadiness, energy, and good order of the ships' company. Lord Gardner bears equal testimony to the behaviour of the officers, seamen, and marines, of the Blake, and his Lordship mentions the assistance he received from Captain Codrington in the highest terms of praise.

The fire of the enemy towards the evening had considerably abated, the town was burning in many places, and much damage was done to the houses. At seven o'clock I received a message from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, requesting I would cease hostilities, as a summons had been sent into Flushing; but at night the fire again commenced, and was kept up without intermission until two o'clock of the morning of the 15th, when the French Commandant General Monnet offered to surrender. This was communicated to me by the Lieut.-General, and in consequence I directed the flag of truce to be hoisted at day-light on board his Majesty's ships, and that hostilities should cease.

The Lieutenant-General having also intimated his wish that two Commissioners should be sent on the part of the navy, to assist in the proposed capitulation, I accordingly nominated Lord Gardner to meet Sir Eyre Coote, at East Zouberg, and to take with him Captain Cockburn, in conjunction with the officers on the part of the army.—Shortly after I received a message from the Earl of Chatham, requesting to see me at Zouberg. On my arrival there, I found his Lordship had selected Col. Long, Adjutant-General of the army, and Captain Cockburn, to be Commissioners for settling the terms of capitulation, which were finally concluded late in the evening of the 15th.

In the extensive and various branches of the service committed to my care, their Lordships must be aware, that it would be impossible that all the flag officers could be employed in the effective ships under my command; but I am no less indebted for the active exertions of Rear-Admiral Otway, with whom I left the difficult task of arranging all the service connected with the operations against Flushing, and I am happy in this opportunity of making him my acknowledgements for the ability with which those arrangements were made, and that service conducted. To Rear-Adm. Sir R. Keats, my thanks are particularly due, for his zealous exertions in defeating the intentions of the enemy at Bathz, and his active co-operation with Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hope on South Beveland, and the upper part of the East Scheldt.

Their Lordships have already been informed that Rear-Adm. Lord Gardner accompanied me on the service off Flushing, where his Lordship conducted himself with his accustomed gallantry.

I have much pleasure in bearing the most ample testimony to the exertions of Sir Home Popham, with the advanced flotilla, in the upper part of the West Scheldt, which has been of the most essential service.

I have received the most satisfactory accounts from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, of the conduct of Capt. Charles Richardson of the Caesar, with whose activity and zeal I have been long acquainted. Captain Richardson speaks in high terms of the assistance he received from Captain Blaney of the Harpy, as well as his gallantry, throughout the whole of the service in the battery worked by the seamen. I cannot conclude

clude this letter, without assuring their Lordships that every Captain, officer, seaman, and marine, have most zealously done their duty, nor will it be thought taking away from the merits of others, in drawing their Lordships particular notice to the energetic exertions of the Captains, officers, and men, employed in the gun boats: they have been constantly under fire, and gone through all the hardships of their situation, with the utmost cheerfulness.—Herewith I enclose the reports of the officers who have had commands in the present service, including the reports of killed and wounded.

Lieutenant William May, First Lieutenant of my flag ship, is the bearer of this dispatch, and I recommend him to their Lordships as an officer of merit.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

Camilla, in the West Scheldt,
August 15th 1809.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that in pursuance of your instructions, I yesterday hoisted my flag in the Camilla, and am at present with 18 sloops and gun-brigs, and four divisions of gun-boats, lying between the Saeftingen Shoals, a position judiciously chosen by Captain Sir Home Popham, as it effectually cuts off the communication between the East and West Scheldt.

The enemy's flotilla, considerably increased in number, has retired above or under the protection of Lillo, and the men of war, with top-gallant yards crossed, are anchored off and below Antwerp, as far down as Phillipe. Six of our frigates are anchored off Waerden, waiting an opportunity to come up.

R. G. KEATS.

Rear-Admiral Sir R. J. Strachan, Bart.

His Majesty's sloop, Plover, off Flushing, August 15. 1809.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose herewith, a list of killed and wounded on board the flotilla under my orders during our late operations; and I feel it a duty incumbent on me, at the same time to state to you, that the several Captains, officers, and men, which you were pleased to place under my orders, have by their exertions and gallant conduct, merited my warmest praise and acknowledgements.

Captain Aberdour, who commands the division of gun-boats now with me, conducted himself much to my satisfaction, during the attack on Flushing; and under him Lieutenant Russel of the San Josef, Baker of the Eagle, Bull of the Impetueux, and Westphal, first Lieutenant of the Belleisle, (who quitted his ship to take command of a subdivision of the gun-boats,) severally distinguished themselves in their respective commands. Indeed, Sir, the conduct of all those who had charge of the gun-boats, on this occasion, was highly meritorious.

The Captains of the bomb-ships are likewise entitled to much praise, for the judgment with which they placed their ships, and the precision with which the shells were thrown from them; the constant and correct fire from the Ætna, Capt. Lawless, particularly drew my attention.

I beg, Sir, also to be permitted to recommend to your notice and consideration Captain Philip Brown, of this ship, to whom I feel under great obligation, for the assistance he has at all times afforded me, and for the assiduity, skill, and propriety, with which he has managed the various details and arrangements of the flotilla, at the frequent periods of my being otherwise occupied in gun-vessels, on shore, &c.

Captains Phillimore and Ward, of the Marlborough and Resolution, arrived with their light armed transports time enough to assist at the reduction of the fort; but I am sorry to add, that the country and service have to regret the loss of Lieutenant Rennie, who was embarked with Captain Ward, and who fell soon after getting into action. I cannot, Sir, conclude this letter, without also mentioning to you Lieutenant Bigland of the Belleisle, who has invariably attended me as Aid de-camp, and whose courage and zeal fully entitle him to this public acknowledgement thereof.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. COCKBURN,

Captain of his Majesty's sloop Belleisle, and commanding his Majesty's Flotilla before Flushing.

Rear Admiral Sir R. J. Strachan.

A return of killed and wounded on board the Flotilla under the orders of

of Captain Cockburn, of his Majesty's ship Belleisle, at the attack of Flushing, from the — of August 1809 until the 15th following.

Blake (gun-boat, No. 67,) 1 killed, 4 wounded.
San Josef (gun-boat, No. 67,) 4 wounded.
San Domingo (gun-boat, No. 67,) 1 wounded.
Orion, (gun boat, No. 270,) 1 killed.
Monarch (gun-boat, No. 19,) 4 wounded.
Resolution (gun-boat, No. 27,) 1 wounded.
Impetueux, (gun-boat, No. 68,) 1 killed.
Impetueux, (gun-boat, No. 68,) 1 killed, 3 wounded.
Marlborough, (gun-boat, No. 62,) 1 killed.
Royal Sovereign yacht (Ætna bomb,) 1 killed.
Hero (ship's launch), 1 killed, 2 wounded.
Resolution (armed transport Ann,) 1 killed, 2 wounded.

Total—7 killed, 22 wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Marlborough—Lieut. Rennie, killed.
San Josef—Lieutenant Russel, and Mr Burnside, surgeon, slightly wounded.

Monarch, off Campvere, Aug. 16. 1809.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a report from Captain Richardson, of his Majesty's ship Cesar, who commanded the brigade of seamen that landed on the 30th ult. with the division of the army under the orders of Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. and I beg leave to add, that I am authorised, by the Lieutenant General who commanded the siege of Flushing, and under whose orders the naval brigade more immediately acted; as likewise by Major General M'Leod, the commanding officer of the royal artillery, to express their high approbation of the bravery and zeal so very conspicuous in the conduct of Captains Richardson and Blaney, and the whole of the officers and men under their command, during the continuance of a long and most arduous service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WM. A. ORWAY.

Rear-Admiral Sir R. J. Strachan.

East Zouberg, before Flushing, August 16. 1809.

SIR,

I beg leave to inform you, that, in obedience to your general orders, issued on the 28th ult. I landed with the army on the sand hills, near the signal post on the island of Walcheren, on the 30th ult. The officers and seamen you did me the honour to place under my orders, were composed of three divisions, having charge of nine pieces of ordnance, which were drawn and worked by them. At eight A.M. on the 31st, the left division took post before Ter Vere, and joined in the attack of that place, throwing several cases of rockets into it with good effect; during the night, a flag of truce was received, and the terms of capitulation agreed to and signed by General Fraser and myself. On the first inst. the troops quitted Ter Vere, on their way to Fort Ramakens, when we were constantly employed on the construction of works, and drawing heavy cannon, till it also capitulated on the 2d, at night. The detachment then proceeded to East Zouberg, and were employed, day and night, in cutting fascines, erecting batteries, and drawing heavy ordnance into them. The artillery horses being found inadequate to perform that service from the narrow roads, darkness of the night, and difficulty of driving clear of the ditches, into which they had thrown several twenty-four pounder guns and carriages. This important duty, from the heavy rains, and soft muddy soil, was attended with the greatest difficulty and fatigue.

After having assisted in mounting all the batteries, and otherwise completing them, on the 12th, General Sir Eyre Coote honoured me with the command of a new work, just lined out of for six 24-pounders; we made every possible exertion to complete it, under a galling fire from the enemy's ramparts, distant only 600 yards; during the day, four were killed and one wounded in the battery. At sun-rise on the 14th, we opened a most destructive fire on the rampart and town in front of us, and in two hours every gun we could bear upon was silent. Our fire was kept up incessantly until about seven o'clock in the evening, when I received an order to cease firing, as did all the

other

other works. We immediately put the battery in a state for renewing the fire if found necessary, and at nine we opened again, by order, with still greater effect, and continued our fire until two o'clock, when we ceased to fire, by order, the French General having agreed to capitulate on the basis of the garrison becoming prisoners of war.

I cannot conclude this report without assuring you that I have received every possible support from Captain Blaney, and the Lieutenants of the different ships under my orders; and I beg to recommend them to your attention and protection.

I have likewise the honour to enclose the names of the Lieutenants, according to their seniority, who served with me in the batteries on this occasion, and beg leave, from their exertions, earnestly to recommend them to your notice.

I likewise add a return of the casualties of the officers and men.

I have the honour to be. &c.

CHARLES RICHARDSON.

Rear-Admiral Wm. A. Otway.

Names of the Lieutenants, according to their seniority, who served in the battery before Flushing, under the orders of Captain Richardson, of his Majesty's ship Cesar.

Lieutenants John Wyborn, Nicholson, Travers, Hilton, Howell, Medway, and Hall.

A return of the killed and wounded, belonging to his Majesty's ships, in passing the batteries of Flushing, on the 15th August 1809.

Blake.—Killed—James Gatt, serjeant of marines; John Lowry, seaman.

Wounded—Andrew Money, Thomas Coat, Robert MacBurnie, and James Lee, seamen, slightly; James Goodby, private, and William Stewart corporal of marines, severely; John Macnamara, William Manby, and William Firby, privates of marines, slightly.

St Domingo.—Wounded—John Maynard, Charles M'Murray, Hugh Molloy, James Grady, Richard Platt, John Kirby, William Conner, Joseph Clearman, and William Owen, seamen.

Total—2 Killed, 18 wounded.

(Copy) R. J. STRACHAN.

A return of the killed and wounded in the seamen's battery before Flushing, being a detachment of seamen under the orders of Captain Charles Richardson, of his Majesty's ship Cesar, Aug. 14. 1809.

Revenge.—Wounded—Edward Harrick, midshipman; Felix Benjamin, Benjamin Parrot, John Hitchcock, and Thomas Scott, seamen.

Hero.—Wounded—John Woodcock and William Butler, seamen.

Total—7 wounded.

Total Killed and Wounded.

Captain Cockburn's Return—7 killed, 22 wounded.

General Return—2 killed, 18 wounded.

Captain Richardson's Return—7 wounded.

Total—9 killed, 47 wounded.

(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN.

A letter from Rear Admiral Sir Rich. J. Strachan, to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, dated on board the St Domingo, Flushing, 17th August 1809, transmits one from Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, enclosing the terms of capitulation for the surrender of the towns of Zeirickzee and Browershaven, with the whole of the islands of Schowen and Duiveland, of which the following is a copy.

Articles of Capitulation, entered into for the surrender of the towns of Zeirickzee and Browershaven, and the whole of the islands of Schowen and Duiveland, to his Britannic Majesty's forces, and concluded between the Earl of Rosslyn, Lieut. General, and Richard Goodwin Keats, K. B. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, on the one part; and Mr J. Nelemans, Mr Secretary Van Dorff, and Mr J. de Kater, Members of the Regency, Deputies from the towns of Zeirickzee and Browershaven, and the whole of the islands of Schowen and Duiveland, on the other part.

The said Deputies, in consequence of the eighth article of the capitulation of the town of Middleburgh, communicated to them by the Prefect of Zeeland, and in conformity to the disposition from him of the 6th August, have expressed their readiness to accede to the conditions of the said capitulation, and the whole of the islands of Schowen and Duiveland, to his Britannic Majesty's forces, upon the following articles of capitulation:

Art.

Article I. Security shall be granted to every person, public functionaries, private persons, citizens, and inhabitants, whatever their political opinions may have been, or now are, provided they conduct themselves as peaceable citizens, and conform to such regulations as shall be hereafter established by the authority of the British Government.

Art. II. Protection shall be granted to all private property, but all public property is to be accounted for, to such commissioners as shall be named by the General and Admiral commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces.

Art. III. The arms of the inhabitants, which have been received from the Government, shall be delivered to such officer as shall be appointed on the part of his Britannic Majesty to receive the same; but it shall be permitted to the Magistrates to retain such proportion of them, and to arm such part of the burghers, for the purpose of the internal police of the towns, as shall appear to be proper and necessary to the officer commanding in the island on the part of his Britannic Majesty; but none shall be retained or used, except subject to his authority and his discretion.

Art. IV. Public functionaries and their families shall be permitted, if they desire it, to return to any other part of Holland; but such as shall remain shall, if required and authorised so to do, by the officer commanding in the islands, continue to exercise their several functions, for the administration of the affairs of the towns and islands aforesaid.

Art. V. Inhabitants who are absent from their houses, shall be permitted to return with their property, subject to the conditions in the first article.

Art. VI. Every care shall be taken that the quartering of the troops stationed in the towns and islands, shall be made as little burdensome to the inhabitants as possible.

Art. VII. If any misunderstanding shall arise, regarding the foregoing articles, they shall be explained in favour of the inhabitants of the towns and islands aforesaid.

Done on board his Majesty's ship Superb, off Cattendyke, Aug. 14. 1809.

(Signed) Rosslyn, Lieut.-Gen.
R. G. Keats.
J. de Kater.
Joh. Nelemans.
A. J. Van Dorff.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, *September* 2.

Extract of a letter from Rear-Admiral Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. K. B. to the Hon. W. Wellesley Pole, dated on board his Majesty's ship the St Domingo, off Bathz, the 27th August 1809.

I have now to acquaint you, for their Lordships information, that the flat boats, of every description of vessels, being assembled, and every necessary arrangement made, on the part of the navy, for landing the army near Santfleet, on the beach, which had been previously reconnoitred, and, not hearing from the Earl of Chatham respecting his intentions, I communicated with his Lordship on the 24th instant, and on the following day, I found his Lordship had not come to a determination, on account of the increased force of the enemy, and the army getting sickly, and that he had sent for the Generals to consult, I, therefore, on the morning of the 26th, wrote to his Lordship, and I soon after went on shore to the meeting of the Lieutenant-Generals of the army, taking with me Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Keats. I found them decidedly of opinion that no operation could be undertaken against Antwerp, with any prospect of success, at this advanced season of the year, and the enemy increasing in strength, and our own forces diminished by sickness; and that, as the taking of Lillo and Liefkenshoek would not insure our obtaining the ultimate object of the expedition, without Antwerp being reduced, and the country near these fortresses being inundated, it was also their decided opinion, that the army ought not to make any attempt on them. I had already, in the most unqualified manner, offered every naval assistance to reduce these fortresses, and also in aid of every other operation of the army. Conceiving the subject of the deliberations of the Generals perfectly military, I withdrew with Sir Richard Keats. The ships of the enemy, which were above the town of Antwerp about five miles, have come down, and are now extended along the river face of it, except two of the line, lower down, in the reach above Leifkenshoek; and four frigates went to Lillo. An immense number of small gun-boats are on the boom; behind them a crescent of sixty gun and mortar brigs.

The

The battery between Lillo and Fredrick Hendrick is finished; it has ten guns. The enemy has been driven from that which he was constructing on the Doel side, with loss, by the fire of our bombs and gun-vessels.

Downing-Street, Sept. 2.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was yesterday morning received at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, dated head-quarters, Bathz, Aug. 29. 1809.

My Lord,

Major Bradford delivered to me your Lordship's dispatch of the 21st inst. signifying to me his Majesty's commands that I should convey to Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, the General Officers, and other troops employed before Flushing, and particularly to those of the artillery and engineer department, his Majesty's most gracious approbation of their conduct; and which I have obeyed with the most entire satisfaction.

I had the honour, in my last dispatch, of acquainting your Lordship with my intention of proceeding to this place, and should have been most happy to have been enabled to have announced to your Lordship the further progress of this army. Unfortunately, however, it becomes my duty, to state to your Lordship, that, from the concurrent testimony from so many quarters, as to leave no doubt of the truth of the information, the enemy appears to have collected so formidable a force, as to convince me that the period was arrived at which my instructions would have directed me to withdraw the army under my command, even if engaged in actual operations.

I had certainly understood, on my arrival at Walcheren, that the enemy were assembling in considerable force on all points; but I was unwilling to give too much credit to these reports, and I was determined to persevere, until I was satisfied, upon the fullest information, that all further attempts would be unavailable.

From all our intelligence it appears that the force of the enemy in this quarter, distributed between the environs of Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, Lillo, and Antwerp, and cantoned on the opposite coast, is not less than thirty-five thousand men, and by some statements is estimated higher. Though a landing on the continent might, I have no doubt, have been forced, yet as the siege of Antwerp, the possession of which could alone have secured to us any of the ulterior objects of this expedition, was, by this state of things, rendered utterly impracticable, such a measure, if successful, could have led to no solid advantage; and the retreat of the army, which must at an early period have been inevitable, would have been exposed to much hazard.

The utmost force, (and that daily decreasing) that I could have brought into the field, after providing for the occupations of Walcheren and South Beveland, would have amounted to about twenty-three thousand infantry and two thousand cavalry. Your Lordship must at once see, even if the enemy's force had been less numerous than represented, after the necessary detachments to observe the garrisons of Bergen-op-Zoom and Breda, and securing our communication, how very inadequate a force must have remained for operations against Lillo and Liefkenshoek, and ultimately against Antwerp; which town, so far from being in the state which had been reported, is, from very correct accounts, represented to be in a complete state of defence; and the enemy's ships had been brought up, and placed in security, under the guns of the citadel.

Under these circumstances, however mortifying to me, to see the progress arrested of an army, from whose good conduct and valour I had every thing to hope, I feel that my duty left me no other course than to close my operations here; and it will always be a satisfaction to me to think, that I have not been induced lightly to commit the safety of the army confided to me, or the reputation of his Majesty's arms.—It was an additional satisfaction to me to find, that the unanimous opinion of the Lieutenant-Generals of this army, whom I thought it right to consult, more out of respect to them, than that I thought a doubt could be entertained on the subject, concurred entirely in the

the sentiments I have submitted to your Lordship.

I am concerned to say, that the effect of the climate, at this unhealthy period of the year, is felt most seriously, and that the number of sick already is little short of three thousand men.

It is my intention to withdraw gradually from the advanced position in this island, and after sending into Walcheren, such an additional force as may be necessary to secure that important possession, to embark the remainder of the troops, and to hold them in readiness to await his Majesty's further commands, which I shall most anxiously expect.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHATHAM.

ITALY.

The following dispatches from Sir John Stuart contain an account of a successful descent which his army has made on the coast of Naples.

Downing Street, Sept. 4.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were yesterday morning received at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut.-General Sir John Stuart, dated Ischia, 5th and 9th of July last.

MY LORD, *Ischia, July* 5. 1809.

In my dispatch to your Lordship of the 9th ult. from Milazzo, I did myself the honour to acquaint you with a project which I had formed, in concert with Rear-Admiral Martin, to make such a movement as, although it should produce no issue of achievement to ourselves, might still operate a diversion in favour of our Austrian allies, under the heavy pressure of reverse with which we had learned, at the period, they were bravely, but unequally struggling.

The first measure that suggested itself to our contemplation, was a menace upon the kingdom and the capital of Naples; and the army as within detailed being embarked, we sailed, under convoy of his Majesty's ships Canopus, Spartiate, Warrior, and some frigates and smaller vessels, on the 11th of last month, leaving orders to the division of his Sicilian Majesty's troops, which had been placed under my command, and were waiting my instructions at Palermo, under the command of Lieutenant-General de Bourcard, to proceed to a given rendezvous. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, I found, at our subsequent junction, had embarked with this division.

Our appearance on the coast of Calabria, which we reached on the morning of the 13th, had the effect of inducing the body of the enemy stationed in that province to abandon, for the purpose of immediate concentration, the greater part of their posts along the shore, when those upon the line opposite Messina were seized and disarmed by a corps under Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, who had been detached from the fleet immediately after our sailing from Milazzo, with provisionary orders for that purpose.

Major-General Mackenzie, who had sailed with me, as designed to bear a part in this expedition, returned also, at my request, about this period, for the general superintendance of these services, as well as to hold the general command in Sicily, which becomes a charge so important during the term of our present operations.

On the 24th ult. the advanced division of the British and Sicilian fleet, namely, that which contained the British troops, anchored off Cape Miseno, in the vicinity of Baia, when our preparations were immediately made for a debarkation upon the island of Ischia; and the necessary arrangements and dispositions of boats being intrusted, by the Admiral, to Sir F. Laforey, a descent was forced, on the following morning, by the troops named in the margin *, commanded by Major-General MacFarlane, under the immediate fire of his Majesty's ships Warrior and Success, aided by the British and Sicilian

---

* Troops that landed under the command of Major-General MacFarlane, assisted by the Hon. Brig.-General Lumley:—

1st Batt. Light Infantry	850
2d Batt. Light Infantry (Foreign)	830
81st Regiment	600
Corsican Rangers	400
Detachment Calabrian Free Corps	150
Artillery, Staff Corps, &c.	50
	2880

4 Six-pounders. 2 Howitzers.

lian gun-boats, in the face of a formidable chain of batteries, with which every accessible part of the shore was perfectly fortified. These were turned, and successively abandoned as our troops gained their footing. About 250 or 300 men of the 1st legere, in the first instance, fell into our hands. General Colonna, who commanded, retired, with his principal force into the castle, where he rejected a summons from Major-General MacFarlane, and held out until the 30th ult. when a breaching battery having been erected against his works, he surrendered upon terms of capitulation.

As it was conjectured by the Admiral and myself that the success and promptitude with which the landing upon Ischia was effected, might probably operate an influence upon the adjacent garrison of Procida, a summons was immediately sent to the Commandant thereof, who in the course of the day submitted to our proposed terms; an event which contributed most fortunately to the entire capture or destruction of a large flotilla of about forty heavy gun-boats, which attempted their passage during the night and following morning to Naples from Gaeta, and expected to find protection, as well as co operation, under the artillery of the fortress, in their passage through the narrow strait that separates the island from the main.

This important service was executed by Captain Staines, of his Majesty's ship Cyane, assisted by the Espoir sloop, and the British and Sicilian gun-boats. It is with regret I add, that in a subsequent intrepid attack upon the frigate and corvette of the enemy in the bay, the above gallant officer has received a wound, which must for some time deprive the service of his assistance.

The amount of prisoners who have fallen into our hands already exceeds 1500 regular troops, exclusive of their killed and wounded, both of military and marine, in different partial encounters, which we have reason to think are considerable. Among the prisoners are a General of Brigade, two Colonels, and upwards of 70 officers of progressive ranks.

Nearly one hundred pieces of ordnance, with their corresponding stores, have also become our capture.

It is with much greater satisfaction, however, my Lord, than any that can be derived from these local or momentary advantages, that I contemplate our success in the material and important object of diversion, for which this expedition was designed. A considerable body of troops, which had been recently detached from Naples, as a reinforcement to the army in Upper Italy, as well as almost the whole of the troops which had been sent into the Roman states, to aid the late usurpation of the Papal dominions, were precipitately recalled, on our first appearance on the coast; and I venture to hope, that the check which has been operated, and which I shall endeavour to preserve, will have already, tho' remotely, contributed to support the efforts of our brave allies.

The preponderating regular force which the enemy has now assembled in the contiguity of Naples, aided by a large body of national guards, preclude the hope, at this moment, of any attack upon the capital. But our footing upon these healthy islands (which were essentially necessary to us as a temporary lodgment as well as depot,) in affording us the earliest means of information, as also a position from which we can profit from circumstances, or can move with facility and promptitude to ulterior objects; while our enemy, who are observing us from the unwholsome plains of Baia, must be kept on the alert by the uncertainty of our operations, and harassed by the necessity of corresponding with our every movement.

A flotilla of gun-boats, which I found it necessary to fit out at Messina, to aid the army in that narrow strait, under the direction of Captain Reade, of the Quartermaster-General's department, has acquired the approbation of the Admiral, by their conduct upon this service. Captain Cameron, of the 21st regiment, who commanded a division of these boats, is unfortunately among the few who have fallen.

The harmony and perfect concert that have subsisted between the naval and military branches upon this duty, and between his Majesty's forces and those of his Sicilian Majesty; the great disposition to concurrence and support which I have received from Lieutenant-Gen

General Lord Forbes, and the other General Officers; the able arrangements of the Adjutant-General's and the Quarter-master-General's departments, under Major-General Campbell and Lieut.-Colonel Bunbury, as well as those of the ordnance branches, under Lieutenants Colonels Bryce and Lemoine; the providence of the Commissariat and Medical departments, under Mr Burgham and Dr Franklin, and the zeal, readiness, and goodwill of the army throughout, are the means by which I am prepared to avail myself of opportunities to prosecute further a service, the plans and progress hitherto of which, I humbly hope, will meet his Majesty's most gracious approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. STUART.

(*Here follow the articles of capitulation of Ischia.*)

Return of killed and wounded belonging to the army under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart, K. B. &c. between the 24th and 30th of June 1809.

Ischia, July 4. 1809.

21st Foot—1 Subaltern killed.

6th Bat. 13th King's German Legion—1 rank and file (rifleman) killed, 3 rank and file (1 rifleman), wounded.

Corsican Rangers—1 Captain, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

Calabrian Free Corps—1 Bugle, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant wounded.

Army Flotilla—2 Marines killed, and 2 wounded.

Total—1 Subaltern, 1 bugle, 2 rank and file, 2 marines, killed; 1 Captain, 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file, 2 marines, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

21st Foot—Lieutenant Cameron, doing duty with the flotilla, killed.

Corsican Rangers — Captain Arata, wounded.

J. CAMPBELL, Maj. Gen. A. G.

(Here follows a return of ordnance and ordnance stores, taken in the islands of Ischia and Procida.)

MY LORD, *Ischia, July* 9. 809.

In my dispatch of the 5th inst. I had the honour of stating to your Lordship, that Lieut.-Colonel Smith had been detached, after our sailing from Milazzo, with the 10th regiment and Chasseurs Britanniques, which were to be joined at the Faro by the 21st regiment, with orders to occupy and disarm the posts on the strait opposite to Messina, upon the late retreat of the enemy, on the first appearance of our armament upon the coast of Calabria.

An attempt to reduce the castle of Scylla was attended, in the first instance, with disappointment, from the sudden reappearance of a large preponderating force of the enemy, which constrained Lieut.-Colonel Smith to raise the siege, and embark for Messina; a measure which was effected, I am happy to say, on the 20th ult. without the smallest loss, but that of his besieging train, which necessarily became a sacrifice.—It fortunately, however, has proved only a sacrifice of the moment. The official reports from Major-General Mackenzie state to me, that, on the night of the 2d inst. the enemy, from some sudden panic, retreated again from the coast, having previously blown up the works of Scylla, and not only left us again our captured stores, but an immense quantity of ordnance and stores of their own, which had been placed in depot. Major-General Mackenzie mentions to me, in particular, that thirty pieces of brass cannon had been thrown from the rock into the sea, from whence, however, there could be no difficulty in raising them, the water being extremely shallow.

These stores had been progressively assembling, I am informed, by means of coasting navigation, for a considerable time past, as preparatory to the long-menaced, and I believe, really intended invasion of the kingdom of Sicily.

The conduct of Lieut.-Colonel Smith, during the course of this service, although attended with a momentary reverse, has been represented to me by Major-General Mackenzie in terms of great approbation, with every praise to the zeal and perseverance of the troops employed under his orders. He has also expressed great acknowledgements to the active assistance of Captains Crawley and Palmer, of his Majesty's ships Philomel and Alacrity, who were his co-operators on this service.

The great disunion of party in the province was a material obstacle to every means

means of intelligence, and led to the loss of a detachment of the 21st regiment, which had been sent, at the solicitation of the inhabitants of the town of Palmi, for their protection. General Murat directed a flag of truce to me after our arrival here, to offer to treat for the exchange of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and eighty men of this party, who were stated to be prisoners, and on their march to Naples.—I had scarcely agreed to the measure, when, in a seeming fit of humour, occasioned by a dissatisfaction at the terms of capitulation of this island, he sent another flag again to me, withdrawing the former offer, and declining any further correspondence or communication with me whatever.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. STUART, Lieut.-General.

Return of casualties in the division of the army under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, 27th regiment, during the siege of Scylla Castle, and at Palmi, from the 13th to the 28th of June 1809.

Royal Artillery—1 mule killed, 2 rank and file wounded, 4 horses and 11 mules missing.

10th Foot—2 rank and file missing.

21st Foot—1 Captain, 1 rank and file, killed; 7 rank and file wounded; 2 Captains, 2 subalterns, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 76 rank and file, prisoners; 7 rank and file missing.

Chasseurs Britanniques—13 rank and file missing.

Dillon's Regiment—2 rank and file missing.

Total—1 Captain, 1 rank and file, 1 mule, killed; 9 rank and file wounded; 2 Captains, 2 subalterns, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 76 rank and file, prisoners; 24 rank and file, 4 horses, 11 mules, missing.

Names of the Officers killed and taken Prisoners.

21st Foot—Captain Hunter killed, Captains Mackay and Conran, Lieuts. M'Nab and Mackay, taken prisoners.

J. CAMPBELL Maj. Gen.

SPAIN.

Important intelligence has been received from the British army in Spain.—On the 27th and 28th of July, two very severe battles were fought, in which the French were repulsed with great slaughter, but the loss on our side was also very considerable. From the almost impossibility of obtaining provisions and transport for such immense armies so near each other, Sir Arthur Wellesley has found it necessary to retire upon the frontier of Portugal.—The following letters to Lord Castlereagh contain the account of the General's operations down to the end of August.

Placentia, July 15. 1809.

MY LORD,

After I had written to your Lordship on the 1st. inst. Joseph Bonaparte crossed the Tagus again, and joined Sebastiani with the troops he had brought from Madrid, and with a detachment from Marshal Victor's corps, making the corps of Sebastiani about twenty-eight thousand men, with an intention of attacking Venegas's corps. Venegas, however, retired into the mountains of the Sierra Morena, and Col. Larry, with his advanced guard, attacked a French advanced corps in the night, and destroyed many of them.

The French troops then returned again to the Tagus, which river Joseph had crossed with the reinforcement which he had taken to Sebastiani's corps; and this last corps, consisting of ten thousand men only was on the left bank of the Tagus, about Madnelejos, in front of Venegas, who was again advancing. The last accounts from this quarter were of the 8th. The French army under Victor, joined by the detachments brought by Joseph from Sebastiani's corps, and amounting in the whole to about thirty-five thousand men, are concentrated in the neighbourhood of Talavera, and on the Alberche; General Cuesta's army has been in the position which I had informed your Lordship that it had taken up since I addressed you on the 1st inst.

The advanced guard of the British army arrived here on the 8th, and the troops which were with me on the Tagus arrived by the 10th; the 23d light dragoons and the 48th arrived yesterday; the 61st regiment will arirve to-morrow.

I went to General Cuesta's quarters a Almarez, on the 10th, and stayed there till the 13th, and I have arranged with that General, a plan of operations upon the French army, which we are to begin to carry into execution on the 18th, if the French should remain so long in their position.

The Spanish army, under General Cuesta, consists of about 38,000 men (exclusive of Venegas's corps), of which 7000 are cavalry. About 14,000 men are detached to the bridge of Arzobispo, and the remainder are in the camp under the Puerte de Mirabete.

I have the pleasure to inform your Lord-

Lordship, that the seven battalions of infantry from Ireland and the islands, and the troops of horse artillery from Great Britain, arrived at Lisbon in the beginning of the month. General Crauford's brigade is on its march to join the army, but will not arrive till the 24th or 25th.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Talavera de la Reyna, July 24. 1809.

MY LORD,

According to the arrangement which I had settled with General Cuesta, the army broke up from Placentia on the 17th and 18th inst. and reached Oropesa on the 20th, when it formed a junction with the Spanish army under his command.

Sir Robert Wilson had marched from the Venta de Bazagon, on the Tietar, with the Lusitanian legion, a battalion of Portuguese chasseurs, and two Spanish battalions, on the 15th; he arrived at Arenas on the 19th, and on the Alberche, at Escalona, on the 23d.

General Venegas had also been directed to break up from Madrilejos on the 18th and 19th, and to march up by Trenbleque and Ocana to Puenteduenas on the Tagus, where the river is crossed by a ford, and thence to Arganda, where he was to arrive on the 22d and 23d.

On the 22d, the combined armies moved from Oropesa, and the advanced guard attacked the enemy's out-posts at Talavera. Their right was turned by the 1st hussars and the 23d light dragoons, under General Anson, directed by Lieutenant General Payne, and by the division of infantry under the command of Major-General Mackenzie, and they were driven in by the Spanish advanced guards, under the command of General Sarjas and Duc d'Albuquerque.

We lost eleven horses by the fire of cannon from the enemy's position on the Alberche, and the Spaniards had some men wounded.

The columns were formed for the attack of this position yesterday; but the attack was postponed till this morning, by desire of General Cuesta, when the different corps destined for the attack were put in motion, but the enemy had retired, at about one in the morning, to Santa Olalla, and thence towards Torrijos, I conclude to form a junction with the corps under General Sebastiani.

I have not been able to follow the enemy as I could wish, on account of the great deficiency of means of transport in Spain. I enclose the copy of a letter, which I thought it proper to address upon this subject to Major-General O'Donoghue, the Adjutant-General of the Spanish army, as soon as I found that this country would furnish no means of this description.

General Cuesta has urged the Central Junta to adopt vigorous measures to relieve our wants; till I am supplied, I do not think it proper, and indeed I cannot, continue my operations. I have great hopes, however, that, before long, I shall be supplied from Andalusia and La Mancha with the means which I require, and I shall then resume the active operations which I have been compelled to relinquish.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Talavera de la Reyna, July 29. 1809.

MY LORD,

General Cuesta followed the enemy's march, with his army, from the Alberche, on the morning of the 24th, as far as Santa Olalla, and pushed forward his advanced guard as far as Torrijos.

For the reasons stated to your Lordship in my dispatch of the 24th, I moved only two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry across the Alberche, to Cassalegos, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sherbrooke, with a view to keep up the communication between General Cuesta and me, and with Sir Robert Wilson's corps at Escalona.

It appears that General Venegas had not carried into execution that part of the plan of operations which related to his corps, and that he was still at Damiel, in La Mancha; and the enemy, in the course of the 24th, 25th, and 26th, collected all his forces in this part of Spain, between Torrijos and Toledo, leaving but a small corps, of 2000 men, in that place.

His united army thus consisted of the corps of Marshal Victor, of that of General Sebastiani, and of 7000 or 8000 men, the guards of Joseph Bonaparte and the garrison of Madrid, and it was commanded by Joseph Bonaparte in person, aided by Marshals Jourdan and Victor, and General Sebastiani.

On the 26th General Cuesta's advanced guard was attacked near Torrijos, and obliged to fall back; and the General retired with his army, on that day, to the left bank of the Alberche. Gen. Sherbrooke continuing at Cassalegos, and the enemy at Santa Olalla.

It was then obvious that the enemy intended to try the result of a general action, for which the best position appeared to be in the neighbourhood of Talavera; and General Cuesta having consented to take up this position on the morning of the 27th, I ordered General Sherbrooke to retire with his corps to its station in the line, leaving

leaving General Mackenzie, with a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, as an advanced post, in the wood, on the right of the Alberche, which covered our left flank.

The position taken up by the troops at Talavera extended rather more than two miles; the ground was open upon the left, where the British army was stationed, and it was commanded by a height, on which was, in echellon and in second line, a division of infantry, under the orders of Major-General Hill.

There was a valley between this height, and a range of mountains still further upon the left, which valley was not at first occupied, as it was commanded by the height before-mentioned, and the range of mountains appeared too distant to have any influence upon the expected action.

The right, consisting of Spanish troops, extended immediately in front of the town of Talavera, down to the Tagus. This part of the ground was covered by olive trees, and much intersected by banks and ditches. The high road, leading from the bridge over the Alberche, was defended by a heavy battery in front of a church, which was occupied by Spanish infantry. All the avenues to the town were defended in a similar manner: the town was occupied; and the remainder of the Spanish infantry was formed in two lines behind the banks, on the roads which led from the town, on the right, to the left of our position.

In the centre, between the two armies, there was a commanding spot of ground, on which we had commenced to construct a redoubt, with some open ground in its rear.

Brigadier-General Alexander Campbell was posted on this spot, with a division of infantry, supported in his rear by General Cotton's brigade of dragoons and some Spanish cavalry.

At about two o'clock, on the 27th, the enemy appeared in strength on the left bank of the Alberche, and manifested an intention to attack Gen. Mackenzie's division.

The attack was made before they could be withdrawn, but the troops, consisting of General Mackenzie's and Colonel Donkin's brigades, and General Anson's brigade of cavalry, and supported by General Payne, with the other four regiments of cavalry, in the plain between Talavera and the wood, withdrew in good order, but with some loss, particularly by the 2d battalion 87th regiment, and 2d battalion 31st regiment, in the wood.

Upon this occasion, the steadiness and discipline of the 45th regiment, and of the 5th battalion 60th regiment, were conspicuous, and I had particular reason for being satisfied with the manner in which Major-Gen. Mackenzie withdrew his advanced guard.

As the day advanced, the enemy appeared in larger numbers on the right of the Alberche, and it was obvious that he was advancing to a general attack upon the combined army.

General Mackenzie continued to fall back gradually, upon the left of the position of the combined armies, where he was placed in the second line, in the rear of the Guards, Colonel Donkin being placed in the same situation, further upon the left, in the rear of the King's German legion.

The enemy immediately commenced his attack in the dusk of the evening, by a cannonade upon the left of our position, and by an attempt with his cavalry, to overthrow the Spanish infantry, posted, as I have before stated, on the right. This attempt failed entirely.

Early in the night, he pushed a division along the valley on the left of the height occupied by General Hill, of which he gained a momentary possession; but Major-General Hill attacked it instantly with the bayonet, and regained it.

This attack was repeated in the night, but failed; and again, at day-light in the morning of the 28th, by two divisions of infantry, and was repulsed by Major-General Hill.

Major-General Hill has reported to me, in a particular manner, the conduct of the 29th regiment, and of the 1st battalion 48th regiment, in these different affairs, as well as that of Major-General Tilson, and Brigadier-General Richard Stewart.

We have lost many brave officers and soldiers in the defence of this important point in our position; among others, I cannot avoid to mention Brigade-Major Fordyce, and Brig.-Major Gardner; and Major-General Hill was himself wounded, but, I am happy to say, but slightly.

The defeat of this attempt was followed, about noon, by a general attack, with the enemy's whole force, upon the whole of that part of the position occupied by the British army.

In consequence of the repeated attempts upon the height on our left, by the valley, I had placed two brigades of British cavalry in that valley, supported

ed in the rear by the Duc d'Albuquerque's division of Spanish cavalry.

The enemy then placed light infantry on the range of mountains on the left of the valley, which were opposed by a division of Spanish infantry under Lieutenant General De Bassecourt.

The general attack began by the march of several columns of infantry into the valley, with a view to attack the height occupied by Major General Hill. These columns were immediately charged by the 1st German light dragoons and 23d dragoons, under the command of General Anson, directed by Lieut.-General Payne, and supported by General Fane's brigade of heavy cavalry; and although the 23d dragoons suffered considerable loss, the charge had the effect of preventing the execution of that part of the enemy's plan.

At the same time he directed an attack upon Brig.-Gen. Alexander Campbell's position, in the centre of the combined armies, and on the right of the British.

This attack was most successfully repulsed by Brig.-Gen. Campbell, supported by the King's regiment of Spanish cavalry, and two battalions of Spanish infantry; and Brig.-Gen. Campbell took the enemy's cannon.

The Brig.-General mentions particularly the conduct of the 97th, the 2d battalion of the 7th, and of the 2d battalion of the 53d regiments; and I was highly satisfied with the manner in which this part of the position was defended.

An attack was also made, at the same time, upon Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke's division, which was on the left and centre of the first line of the British army.

This attack was most gallantly repulsed by a charge of bayonets, by the whole division; but the brigade of Guards, which were on the right, having advanced too far, they were exposed on their left flank to the fire of the enemy's battery, and of their retiring columns; and the division was obliged to retire towards its original position, under cover of the 2d line of General Cotton's brigade of cavalry, which I had moved from the centre, and of the 1st battalion 48th regiment.

I had moved this regiment from its original position on the heights, as soon as I observed the advance of the Guards, and it was formed in the plain, and advanced upon the enemy, and covered the formation of Lieut.-General Sherbrooke's division.

Shortly after the repulse of this general attack, in which apparently all the enemy's troops were employed, he commenced his retreat across the Alberche, which was conducted in the most regular order, and effected during the night, leaving in our hands twenty pieces of cannon, ammunition, tumbrils, and some prisoners.

Your Lordship will observe by the enclosed return, the great loss which we have sustained of valuable officers and soldiers, in this long and hard-fought action, with more than double our numbers. That of the enemy has been much greater. I am informed that entire brigades of infantry have been destroyed; and, indeed, the battalions that retreated were much reduced in numbers. By all accounts, their loss is 10,000 men; Generals Lapisse and Morlot are killed; Generals Sebastiani and Boulet wounded.

I have particularly to lament the loss of Major-General Mackenzie, who had distinguished himself on the 27th; and of Brigadier-General Langworth, of the King's German legion; and of Brigade-Major Becket of the Guards.

Your Lordship will observe, that the attacks of the enemy were principally, if not entirely, directed against the British troops. The Spanish Commander in Chief, his officers and troops, manifested every disposition to render us assistance, and those of them who were engaged did their duty; but the ground which they occupied was so important, and yet so difficult, that I did not think it proper to urge them to make any movement on the left of the enemy, while he was engaged with us.

I have reason to be satisfied with the conduct of all the officers and troops. I am much indebted to Lieut.-General Sherbrooke, for the assistance I received from him, and the manner in which he led on his division to the charge with bayonets.

To Lieutenant-General Payne, and the cavalry, particularly General Anson's brigade, to Major-Generals Hill and Tilson, Brigadier-Generals Alexander Campbell, Richard Stewart, and Ca-

Cameron, and to the divisions and brigades of infantry under their commands respectively, particularly the 29th regiment, commanded by Colonel White; the 1st battalion 48th, commanded by Colonel Donnellan; afterwards, when that officer was wounded, by Major Middlemore; the 2d battalion 7th, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Myers; the 2d battalion 53d, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham; the 97th, commanded by Colonel Lyon; the 1st battalion of detachments, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Bunbury; and the 2d battalion 31st, commanded by Major Watson; and of the 45th, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Guard; and the 5th battalion 60th, commanded by Major Davy, on the 27th.

The artillery, under Brig.-Gen. Howarth, was also, throughout these days, of the greatest service, and I had every reason to be satisfied with the assistance I received from the chief engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher; the Adjutant-General, Brigadier-General the Hon. C. Stewart; and the Quarter-master General, Colonel Murray, and the officers of those departments respectively; and from Colonel Bathurst, and the officers of my personal Staff.

I also received much assistance from Colonel O'Lawlor, of the Spanish service, and from Brigadier-General Whittingham, who was wounded when bringing up the two Spanish battalions to the assistance of Brig.-Gen. Alexander Campbell.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. Wellesley.

Talavera, August 1.

Since I had the honour of addressing you on the 29th ult. the enemy have continued to keep a rear-guard, of about 10,000 men, on the heights on the left of the Alberche. The extreme fatigue of the troops, the want of provisions, and the numbers of wounded to be taken care of, have prevented me from moving from my position. Brig.-Gen. Crauford arrived with his brigade on the 29th, in the morning, having marched twelve Spanish leagues in little more than twenty-four hours.

P. S. The enemy withdrew their rear guard posted on the left of the Alberche, last night at 11 o'clock, and the whole army marched towards Santa Olalla, with a view of taking a position near Guadarama.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the army in the actions of 27th and 28th July 1809.

	K.	W.	M.
General Staff	5	9	0
Royal Engineers	0	2	0
Royal Artillery	8	26	0
Coldstream Guards	35	262	0
3d foot Guards	54	267	1
3d drag. Guards	0	2	1
4th drag.	3	9	0
14th ditto	3	13	0
16th ditto	6	6	2
23d ditto	49	59	108
3d foot	26	109	7
7th — 2d bat.	7	57	1
24th — 2d bat.	45	284	26
29th — 1st bat.	36	147	3
31st — 2d bat.	45	197	7
40th — 1st bat.	7	50	1
45th — 1st bat.	13	150	20
48th — 1st bat.	22	153	1
Ditto — 2d bat.	12	58	1
53d — 2d bat.	6	32	1
60th — 5th bat.	10	36	31
61st — 1st bat.	49	207	16
66th — 2d bat.	16	99	11
83d — 2d bat.	42	213	28
87th — 2d bat.	36	183	39
88th — 1st bat.	22	88	30
97th — 1st bat.	6	25	22
Detachments, 1st bat.	41	215	18
Ditto — 2d bat.	7	13	1
Total	611	2962	376
Royal German Artillery	3	30	1
German dragoons	3	36	3
German Legion	184	885	273
Total	190	951	277

General Total 5367.

General Return of Officers, &c. Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

	K.	W.	M.
Major Generals	1	1	0
Brig. Generals	1	2	0
General Staff	3	6	0
Lieut. Cols.	2	10	0
Majors	1	12	0
Captains	7	53	5
Lieutenants	15	71	3
Cornets or Ensigns	3	34	1
Adjutants	1	6	0
Serjeants	28	165	15
Drummers	4	16	9
Rank and file	735	3537	620
Total	801	3913	653

General Return of Horses.

211 killed, 74 wounded, 159 missing.

Names

Names of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Battles of Talavera, of the 27th and 28th of July 1809.

KILLED—*27th July.*

General Staff—Captain Fordyce, 81st, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Coldstream Guards — Lieut.-Colonel Ross.

2d Batt. 31st Foot.—Capt. Lodge.

1st Batt. 88th—Lieuts. Graydon and M'Carthy.

1st. Batt. Detach. Lieut. M'Dougal, 91st.

2d Batt. 87th—Ensign La Serre.

WOUNDED.

Royal Engineers—Capt. Boothby, severely.

Coldstream Guards—Capt. Bryan, severely.

29th Foot—Lieut. Popham, severely.

2d. Batt. 31st Foot—Capt. Coleman, Lieut. Geo. Beamish; Ensigns Gamble and Soden, slightly.

1st. Batt. 45th—Lieut. Col. Guard, severely.

5th. Batt. 60th—Capt. Wolf, ditto.

1st. Batt. 61st—Major Coghlan, ditto.

2d. Batt. 87th--Capt. Macrae, severely; Capt. Somersall slightly; Lieut. Kavanagh ditto; Lieuts. Bagnall, Kingston, Johnson, and Carrol, severely; Ensign Moore, slightly; Ensigns Knox and Butler, severely.

MISSING.

1st. Batt. Detachments—Capt. Poole, 52d; Capt. Walsh, 91st; and Lieut. Cameron, 79th.

KILLED,—*28th July.*

General Staff—Major-Gen. Mackenzie and Brig.-Gen. Langworth.

Coldstream Guards--Captain Becket.

43d Foot—Captain Gardner, Brigade Major.

23d Light Dragoons—Lieuts. King and Powell.

1st Bat. Coldstream Guards—Ensign Parker.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. Wyatt.

1st Bat. 3d Guards—Capts. Walker, Buchanan, Dalrymple; Ensign Ram; Adjutant Irby.

2d Bat. 7th Foot—Lieut. Beaufoy.

1st Bat. 61st—Major Orpen, Captain James, Lieut. Haimes.

2d Bat. 83d—Lieut. Colonel Gordon, Lieuts. Dahman, Montgomery, Flood.

1st Bat. 88th, Capt. Blake.

WOUNDED.

Gen. Staff--Maj.-Gen. Hill, slightly. Brigadier-Gen. A. Campbell, slightly. Ditto H. Campbell, severely, but not dangerously. Capt. Whittingham, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, slightly. Capt. Blair, Brigade-Major to General Cameron, severely. Capt. Bouverie, Aid-de-camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley, slightly. Captain Ulysses Burgh, ditto, ditto. Capt. Zersen, Aid-de-camp to Gen. Langworth, severely. Capt. Craig, Aid-de-camp to General Sherbrooke, slightly.

3d Dragoon Guards—Captain Bryce, severely.

14th Light Dragoons—Col. Hawker, slightly; Capts. Chapman and Hawker, severely; Lieut. Ellis, ditto; Lieuts. Wainman and Smith, slightly.

16th ditto—Lieut. Bence, slightly.

23d ditto- Capts. Howard and Frankland severely; Lord William Russell, and Cornet Dodville, ditto.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. Stanway, slightly.

Royal British Artillery—Lieut.-Col. Framingham slightly; Captains Taylor and Baynes, ditto.

Royal Staff Corps—Captain Todd, Lieut. Shancham, slightly.

1st. Bat. Coldstream Guards—Lieut. Colonels Stibbert and Sir William Sheridan severely, but not dangerously; Capts. Millman and Christie ditto; Captains Collier and Wood slightly; Capt. Jenkinson severely, Ensign Sandilands, ditto, but not dangerously.

1st. Bat. 3d Guards—Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, Major Fothringham, Captain Geils, Ensigns Atcheson, Towers, and Scott, all slightly.

1st Bat. 3d Foot—Lieut.-Col. Muter severely, since dead; Maj. Drummond, slightly.

2d Bat. 7th--Lieuts. Kirwan and Muter severely; Adjutant Page slightly.

2d Bat. 24th—Lieut.-Col. Drummond severely; Major Popham ditto; Capt. Collis ditto; Captain Evans ditto, since dead; Lieut. Vardy slightly; Ensigns Grant, Skene, Johnson, and Jessamin, severely; Adjutant Top slightly.

29th—Captain Gauntlett severely; Capt. Newbolt, slightly, Lieuts. Stanus, Leslie, Stanhope, severely; Lieut. Nicholson slightly.

2d Bat. 31st—Captain Nicholls slightly; Lieutenant Girdlestone slightly; Lieut. A. Beamish severely.

1st

1st Bat. 40th—Captain Colquhoun, slightly.

1st Bat. 45th—Major Gwyn slightly; Lieut. Cole ditto.

1st Bat. 48th—Lieut.-Colonel Donnellan severely; Major Marston slightly; Captains Wood and French ditto; Lieuts. Giles and Cuthbertson slightly; Ensign Vandermeulen severely.

2d Bat. 48th—Lieut. Johnson slightly; Ensign Kenny severely.

2d Bat. 53d—Major Kingscote slightly; Capt. Stawell ditto.

5th Bat. 60th—Captain Gatliff, slightly; Captain Andrew ditto; Lieut. Zulke, Ritter, and Mitchell, severely; Ensign Altenstein ditto.

1st Bat. 61st—Capts. Furnace, Laing, Goodsman and Hartley, slightly; Lieuts. M'Lean and Tench ditto; Lieut. Collins severely; Lieut. Givan slightly; Ensign Brakenburg ditto; Adj. Drew severely.

2d Bat. 66th—Captain Kelly slightly; Captain Stuart severely; Capt. Adams, Lieuts. Morris, Dudgeon, Humbly, Morgan, and Steele, severely; Lieut. Shewbridge, Ensigns Cottar, and Macarthy, slightly.

2d Bat. 83d—Capt. Summerfield, slightly; Captain Reynolds, leg amputated; Lieut. Nicholson severely; Lieuts. Baldwin and Johnson slightly; Lieut. Abell severely; Lieut. Pyne slightly; Ensigns Boggie and Carey severely; Ensign Letoller slightly; Adj. Braham ditto.

2d Bat. 87th—Major Gough severely; Lieut. Rogers and Ensign Pepper slightly.

88th—Capt. Brown, Lieut. Whittle, and Ensign Whitelaw, severely.

1 Bat. Detachments—Major Ross, 38th, severely; Capt. M'Pherson, 35th, ditto; Captain Bradley, 28th, slightly; Captain Chancellor, 38th, ditto; Lieut. Gilbert, 28th, severely; Lieut. M'Beth, 42d, ditto; Lieut. Fullerton, 38th, Lieut. Munroe, 42d, Lieut. Brown, 43d, slightly.

MISSING.

23d Dragoons—Captains Allen and Drake, wounded, and missing, Lieut. Anderson ditto.

45th Foot—Capt. Leckey, Brigade-Major, missing.

48th Ditto, 2d Bat.—Ensign Reeves missing.

97th Ditto—Lieut. Shipley ditto.

Return of Ordnance, &c. taken in the battle of the 28th July.

4 eight pounders, 4 six ditto, 1 four ditto, 1 six inch howitzer, 2 tumbrils, complete in ammunition; taken by Brigadier General A. Campbell's brigade.

6 pieces of ordnance, 1 six inch howitzer; left by the enemy, and found in the woods.

1 standard, taken by the 29th regiment; 1 ditto, destroyed by ditto.

3 standards, taken by the King's German legion.

My Lord, *Deleytosa, Aug.* 8. 1809.

I apprised your Lordship, on the 1st instant, of the advance of a French corps towards the Puerto de Banos, and of the probable embarrassments to the operations of the army which its arrival at Placentia would occasion; and these embarrassments having since existed to a degree so considerable as to oblige us to fall back, and to take up a defensive position on the Tagus, I am induced to trouble you more at length with an account of what has passed upon this subject.

When I entered Spain, I had a communication with General Cuesta, through Sir Robert Wilson and Colonel Roche, respecting the occupation of the Puerto de Banos and the Puerto de Perales, the former of which, it was at last settled, should be held by a corps, to be formed under the Marquis de la Reyna, to consist of two battalions from General Cuesta's army, and two from Bejar; and that the Puerto de Perales was to be taken care of by the Duc del Parque, by detachments from the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo.

I doubted of the capacity of the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo to make the detachment to the latter, but so little of the effectual occupation of the former, that in writing to Marshal Beresford on the 17th July, I desired him to look to the Puerto de Perales, but that I considered Banos as secure, as appears by the extract of my letter, which I enclose.

On the 30th, intelligence was received at Talavera that 12,000 rations had been ordered at Fuente Duenos for the 28th, and 24,000 at Los Santos for the same day, for a French corps which, it was believed, was on its march towards the Puerto de Banos. General Cuesta expressed some anxiety respecting this post, and sent me a message to propose that Sir Robert Wilson should be sent there with his corps.

Sir Robert was on that day at Talavera, but his corps was in the mountains towards Escalona, and as he had already made himself very useful in that quarter, and had

been

been near Madrid, with which city he had had a communication, which I was desirous of keeping up, I proposed that a Spanish corps should be sent to Banos without loss of time.

I could not prevail with General Cuesta, although he certainly admitted the necessity of a reinforcement, when he proposed that Sir Robert should be sent to Banos; and he was equally sensible with myself, of the benefit to be derived to the cause, from sending Sir Robert back to Escalona.

At this time we had no further intelligence of the enemy's advance, than that the rations were ordered; and I had hopes that the enemy might be deterred from advancing, by the intelligence of our success on the 28th, and that the troops in the Puerto might make some defence; and that, under these circumstances, it was not desirable to divert Sir Robert Wilson from Escalona.

On the 30th, however, I renewed my application to Gen. Cuesta, to send there a Spanish division of sufficient strength, in a letter to Gen. O'Donoghue, of which I enclose a copy, but without effect; and he did not detach General Bassecourt till the morning of the 2d, after we had heard that the enemy had entered Bejar, and it was obvious that the troops in the Puerto would make no defence.

On the 2d we received accounts that the enemy had entered Placentia in two columns.

The Marquis de la Reyna, whose two battalions consisted of only 600 men, with only twenty rounds of ammunition each man, retired from the Puerto and from Placentia, without firing a shot, and went to the bridge of Almarez, which he declared that he intended to remove; the battalions of Bejar dispersed without making any resistance.

The General called upon me on that day, and proposed that half of the army should march to the rear to oppose the enemy, while the other half should maintain the post at Talavera.

My answer was, that if by half the army, he meant half of each army, I could only answer, that I was ready either to go or stay with the whole British army, but that I could not separate it. He then desired me to chuse whether I would go or stay, and I preferred to go, from thinking that the British troops were most likely to do the business effectually, and without contest; and from being of opinion that to open the communication thro' Placentia, was more important to us than to the Spanish army, although very important to them. With this decision, General Cuesta appeared perfectly satisfied.

The movements of the enemy in our front, since the 1st, had induced me to be of opinion, that despairing of forcing us at Talavera, they intended to force a passage by Escalona, and thus to open a communication with the French corps coming from Placentia.

This suspicion was confirmed on the night of the 2d, by letters received from Sir Robert Wilson, of which I enclose copies; and before I quitted Talavera on the 3d, I waited upon General O'Donoghue, and conversed with him upon the whole of our situation, and pointed out to him the possibility, that, in the case of the enemy coming throug hEscalona, Gen. Cuesta might find himself obliged to quit Talavera, before I should be able to return to him; and I urged him to collect all the carts that could be got, in order to remove our hospital. At his desire I put the purport of this conversation in writing, and sent him a letter to be laid before General Cuesta, of which I enclose a copy.

The British army marched, on the 3d, to Oropesa, General Bassecourt's Spanish corps being at Centinello, where I desired that it might halt the next day, in order that I might be nearer it.

About five o'clock in the evening, I heard that the French had arrived from Placentia at Navalmoral, whereby they were between us and the bridge of Almarez.

About an hour afterwards, I received from General O'Donoghue the letter and its enclosures, of which I enclose copies, announcing to me the intention of General Cuesta to march from Talavera in the evening, and to leave there my hospital, excepting such men as could be moved by the means he already had, on the ground of his apprehension that I was not strong enough for the corps coming from Placentia, and that the enemy was moving upon his flank, and had returned to Santa Olalla in his front.

I acknowledge that these reasons did not appear to me sufficient for giving up so important a post as Talavera, for exposing the combined armies to an attack in front and rear at the same time, and for abandoning my hospital; and I wrote the letter of which I enclose a copy.

This unfortunately reached the General after he had marched, and he arrived at Oropesa shortly after day-light on the morning of the 4th.

The question, what was to be done, was then to be considered. The enemy, stated to be 30,000 strong, but at all events consisting of the corps of Soult and Ney, either united, or not very distant from each other, and supposed by Marshal Jourdan and Joseph Bonaparte, to be sufficiently strong to attack the British army, stated to

be

be 25,000 strong, were on one side, in possession of the high-road to the passage of the Tagus at Almarez, the bridge at which place we knew had been removed, altho' the boats still necessarily remained in the river.

On the other side, we had reason to expect the advance of Victor's corps to Talavera, as soon as General Cuesta's march should be known, and, after leaving 12,000 men to watch Venegas, and allowing from 10,000 to 11,000 killed and wounded in the late action, this corps would have amounted to 25,000. We could extricate ourselves from this difficult situation only by great celerity of movement, to which the troops were unequal, as they had not had their allowance of provisions for several days, and by success in two battles. If unsuccessful in either, we should have been without a retreat, and if Soult and Ney, avoiding an action, had retired before us, and had waited the arrival of Victor, we should have been exposed to a general action with 50,000 men, equally without a retreat.

We had reason to expect, that as the Marquis de la Reyna could not remove the boats from the river Almarez, Soult would have destroyed them.

Our only retreat was, therefore, by the bridge of Arcobispo, and if we had moved on, the enemy, by breaking that bridge, while the army should be engaged with Soult and Ney, would have deprived us of that only resource.

We could not take a position at Oropesa, as we thereby left open the road to the bridge of Arcobispo from Talavera by Calera; and, after considering the whole subject maturely, I was of opinion, that it was adviseable to retire to the bridge of Arcobispo, and to take up a defensive position upon the Tagus.

I was induced to adopt this last opinion, because the French have now at least 50,000 men disposeable to oppose to the combined armies, and a corps of 12,000 men to watch Venegas; and I was likewise of opinion, that the sooner the defensive line should be taken up, the more likely were the troops to be able to defend it.

Accordingly, I marched on the 4th, and crossed the Tagus by the bridge of Arcobispo, and have continued my route to this place, in which I am well situated to defend the passage of Almarez, and the lower parts of the Tagus. General Cuesta crossed the river on the night of the 5th, and is still at the bridge of Arcobispo.

About 2000 of the wounded have been brought away from Talavera; the remaining 1500 are there; and I doubt whether, under any circumstances, it would have been possible, or consistent with humanity, to attempt to remove any more of them.

From the treatment which some of the soldiers, wounded on the 27th, and who fell into the hands of the enemy, experienced from them, and from the manner in which I have already treated the wounded who have fallen into my hands, I expect that these men will be well treated; and I have only to lament, that a new concurrence of events, over which, from circumstances, I had and could have no controul, should have placed the army in a situation to be obliged to leave any of them behind.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Truxillo, Aug. 20. 1809.

MY LORD,

I wrote some days ago a letter to the French Commander in Chief, which I sent to him by Lieutenant-Colonel Walters, to request his care and attention of the wounded officers and soldiers of the British army, who had fallen into his hands, in return for the care and attention which I had paid to the French officers and soldiers who had fallen into my hands at different times; and that he would allow money to be sent to the officers; and that officers, who should not be deemed prisoners of war, might be sent to superintend and take care of the soldiers, till they should recover from their wounds, when the officers should be sent to join the British army.

I received a very civil answer from Marshal Mortier, promising that every care should be taken, and every attention paid to the British officers and soldiers who were wounded; but stating, that he could not answer upon the other demands contained in my letter, having been obliged to refer them to the Commander in Chief.

Since the receipt of this letter, Mr Dillon, the Assistant Commissary, has arrived from Talavera, having been taken prisoner near Cevolla on the 27th of July, previous to the action, and having been allowed to come away.

He reports that the British officers and soldiers, who are wounded, are doing remarkably well, and are well fed and taken care of; indeed, he says, preferable to the French troops.

I propose to send Colonel Walters, with

with another flag of truce, to-morrow morning, and a letter to the Commander in Chief of the French army, requesting that a sum of money, which I shall send, may be given to the officers; and I shall endeavour to establish a cartel of exchange as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Truxillo, August 21.

MY LORD,

When I marched from Talavera on the 3d instant, with a view to oppose the French corps which we had heard had passed through the Puerto de Banos, and had arrived at Placentia, Sir Robert Wilson was detached, upon the left of the army, towards Escalona; and before I marched on that morning, I put him in communication with the Spanish General Cuesta, who, it had been settled, was to remain at Talavera. I understood that General Cuesta put Sir Robert in communication with his advanced guard, which retired from Talavera on the night of the 4th.

Sir Robert Wilson, however, did not arrive at Valida till the night of the 4th, having made a long march through the mountains; and as he was then six leagues from the bridge of Arcobispo, and had to cross the high road from Oropesa to Talavera, of which the enemy was in possession, he conceived that he was too late to retire to Arcobispo, and he determined to move by Venta St Julien and Centinello towards the Tietar, and across that river towards the mountains which separate Castile from Estremadura.

Some of Sir Robert Wilson's dispatches having missed me, I am not aware by which of the passes he went through the mountains, but I believe by Tornavacas. He arrived, however, at Banos on the 11th, and on the 12th was attacked and defeated by the French corps of Marshal Ney, which, with that of Soult, returned to Placentia on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, that of Ney having since gone on towards Salamanca.

I enclose Sir Robert Wilson's account of the action. He has been very active, intelligent, and useful in the command of the Portugueze and Spanish corps with which he was detached from this army.

Before the battle of the 28th of July, he had pushed his parties almost to the gates of Madrid, with which city he was in communication; and he would have been in Madrid, if I had not thought it proper to call him in, in expectation of the general action which took place on the 28th of July. He afterwards alarmed the enemy on the right of his army; and throughout the service, shewed himself to be an active and intelligent partizan, well acquainted with the country in which he was acting, and possessing the confidence of the troops which he commanded. Being persuaded that his retreat was not open by Arcobispo, he acted right in taking the road he did, with which he was well acquainted; and although unsuccessful in the action which he fought (which may be well accounted for, by the superior numbers and description of the enemy's troops,) the action, in my opinion, does him great credit.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

SIR, *Miranda de Castenar, Aug.* 13.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that I was on march yesterday morning to the road of Grenadella from Aldea Nueva, to restore my communication with the allied army, when a peasant assured us, that a considerable quantity of dust, which we perceived in the road of Placentia, proceeded from the march of a body of the enemy.

I immediately returned and took post in front of Banos, with my piquets in advance of Aldea Nueva, selecting such points for defence as the exigency of the time permitted.

The enemy's cavalry advanced on the high road, and drove back my small cavalry posts; but a piquet of Spanish infantry, which I had concealed, poured in on the cavalry a steady and well directed fire, that killed and wounded many of them.

The two hundred Spanish infantry in advance of Aldea Nueva, continued, under the direction of Colonel Grant and their officers, to maintain their ground most gallantly, until the enemy's cavalry, and chasseurs a cheval, in considerable bodies, appeared on both flanks, when they were obliged to retreat.

The enemy's chasseurs a cheval and cavalry advanced in great numbers in every direction, and pushed to cut off the legion posted between Aldea Nueva and Banos, but, by the steady conduct of officers and men, the enemy could only advance gradually,

dually, and with a very severe loss from the commanding fire thrown on them.

The Merida battalion, however, having given way on the right, a road was laid open, which cut behind our position, and I was obliged to order a retreat on the heights above Banos; when I was again necessitated to detach a corps, in order to scour the road of Monte Major, by which I saw the enemy directing a column, and which road turned altogether the Puerto de Banos a league in our rear.

At this time, Don Carlos Marquis de Estrange came up with his battalion of light infantry, and in the most gallant manner, took post along the heights commanding the road of Banos, which enabled me to send some of the Merida battalion to the mountain on our left, commanding the main road, and which the enemy tried to ascend.

The battalion of light infantry, the detachment of the legion on its right, continued, notwithstanding the enemy's fire of artillery and musketry, to maintain their ground; but at six o'clock in the evening, three columns of the enemy mounted the height on our left, gained it, and poured such a fire on the troops below, that longer defence was impracticable, and the whole was obliged to retire on the mountains on our left, leaving open the main road, along which a considerable body of cavalry immediately poured.

The battalion of Seville had been left at Bejar, with orders to follow me next day, but when I was obliged to return, and the action commenced, I ordered it to Puerto de Banos, to watch the Monte Major road, and the height in the rear of our left.

When the enemy's cavalry came near, an officer and some dragoons called out to the Commanding Officer to surrender; but a volley killed him and his party, and then the battalion proceeded to mount the heights, in which movement it was attacked and surrounded by a column of cavalry and a column of infantry, but cut its way and cleared itself, killing a great many of the enemy, especially of his cavalry.

The enemy is now passing to Salamanca with great expedition; I lament that I could no longer arrest his progress; but, when the enormous superiority of the enemy's force is considered, and that we had no artillery, and that the Puerto de Banos, on the Estremaduran side, is not a pass of such strength as on the side of Castile, especially without guns, I hope that a resistance for nine hours, which must have cost the enemy a great many men, will not be deemed inadequate to our means.

I have to acknowledge the services rendered me on this occasion by Colonel Grant, Major Reiman, Don Fermen Marquis, Adjutant Major of the dragoons of Pavia, Captain Charles, and Mr Bolman; and to express the greatest approbation of two companies of the Merida battalion, advanced in front, and of the Commanding Officer and soldiery of the battalion of Seville, and the Portuguese brigade. I have already noticed the distinguished conduct of Don Carlos, and his battalion merits the best encomiums.

I have not yet been able to collect the returns of our loss. From the nature of mountain warfare, many men are missing, who cannot join for a day or two; but I believe the enemy will only have to boast that he has atchieved his passage, and his killed and wounded will be a great diminution of his victory.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT WILSON.

Sir A. Wellesley, &c.

Truxillo, Aug. 21. 1809.

Gen. Cuesta moved his head quarters from the neighbourhood of the bridge of Arcobispo on the night of the 7th instant, to Peraleda de Garbin, leaving an advanced guard, consisting of two divisions of infantry, and the Duke D'Albuquerque's division of cavalry, for the defence of the passage of the Tagus at this point.

The French cavalry passed the Tagus at a ford, immediately above the bridge, at half past one in the afternoon of the 8th, and surprised this advanced guard, which retired, leaving behind them all their cannon, as well as those in the batteries constructed for the defence of the bridge.

The General then moved his headquarters to the Mesa d'Ibor on the evening of the 8th, having his advanced guard at Bohoral. He resigned the command of the army on the 12th (on account of the bad state of his health,) which has devolved upon General Equia. The head-quarters of the Spanish army are now at Deleytosa.

It appears that a detachment of Venegas's army had some success against the enemy, in an attack made upon it in the neighbourhood of Aranjuez, on the 5th instant. General Venegas was then at Ocana, and he determined to retire towards the Sierra Morena, and, after the 5th, he had moved in that direction. He returned, however, towards Toledo, with an intention of attacking the enemy,

my, on the 12th; but, on the 11th, the enemy attacked him, with Sebastiani's corps and two divisions of Victor's, in the neighbourhood of Almoracid. The action appears to have lasted some hours; but the French having at last gained an advantage on General Venegas's left, he was obliged to retire, and was about to resume his position in the Sierra Morena.

On the 9th, 10th, and 11th, large detachments of the French troops, which had come from Placentia, returned to that quarter, and, on the 12th, they attacked and defeated Sir Robert Wilson, in the Puerto de Banos, on their return to Salamanca.

It appears now, that the French force, in this part of Spain, is distributed as follows:—Marshal Victor's corps is divided between Talavera, and La Mancha; Sebastiani's is in La Mancha; Marshal Mortier's at Oropesa, Arcobispo, and Navalmoral; Marshal Soult's at Placentia; and Marshal Ney's at Salamanca.

Distress, for want of provisions, and its effects, have at last obliged me to move towards the frontiers of Portugal, in order to refresh my troops. In my former dispatches I have informed your Lordship of our distress for the want of provisions, and the means of transport. Those wants which were the first cause of the loss of many advantages, after the 22d of July, which were made known to the Government, and were actually known to them on the 20th of last month, still exist in an aggravated degree, and, under these circumstances, I determined to break up, on the 20th, from Jaraicejo, where I had my head-quarters since the 11th, with the advanced posts on the Tagus, near the bridge of Almarez, and to fall back upon the frontier of Portugal, where I hope I shall be supplied with every thing I want. I have the honour to be &c.

A. Wellesley.

Dispatches up to the 5th Sept. have been received from Sir A. Wellesley.—His army, tho' not pursued by the enemy, had encountered numberless difficulties in their march to Badajoz, where the head quarters had been established. The sick and wounded had been sent to Elvas.

Provisions, it appears, had now been supplied in proportion to their wants. The British army in Spain, including the late reinforcement under Generals C. Crawford and Lightburne, does not exceed 20,000 men; it may however be hereafter increased to about 25,000, including convalescents and detachments that may eventually join it. Marshal Beresford has advanced his head-quarters to Castel-Branco, in order to co-operate with Lord Wellington. General Cuesta's army is said to have been reduced to 20,000 men. It originally amounted to between 37 and 38,000 men. He lost about 1000 in battle; the rest fled from their ranks, and numbers have been decimated and shot for cowardice, officers as well as men.

The loss sustained by Venegas, on the 11th of August, at Almoracid, is said to have been very great. The enemy boasts of possessing 4000 prisoners, 35 pieces of artillery, 100 powder waggons, and 200 other waggons. Joseph Bonaparte had returned to Madrid, and celebrated *Te Deum*; and the accounts terminate with the confident, but, we still trust, false assertion, that "the fate of Spain has been decided during the 22 days in which the king was absent."

It is painful to think on the situation of our troops in Spain. It now appears that the opinion of that gallant officer, Sir John Moore, was founded in a perfect knowledge of the Spanish character; and those who rejected it with contempt, must now, from fatal experience, acquiesce in its justice. There was at first something so pleasing in the Spanish cause, something so congenial to the minds of Britons, that it could not be relinquished but with reluctance. The characteristic distinctions, however, of the Spaniards of former times belong not to those of the present day; the high sense of honour, the Castilian pride, have evaporated; they indeed "word it well;" but, called upon to act, they are deficient in spirit and perseverance.

Enough, and more than enough, has been done by this country to rescue the peninsula from the controul of France; if its inhabitants do not cordially co-operate, they must, doubtless, submit. It will soon be seen, from the conduct which Spain will adopt respecting the fleets at Cadiz and Ferrol, whether the attachment she professes to this country be sincere.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

Jedburgh, Sept. 1.—LORD ARMADALE.

CHARLES Stewart Mercer, weaver in Traquair, accused of committing a rape on the person of Isobel Nicol, a young girl of ten years and six months old, or of an assault with intent to commit a rape upon her. He was unanimously found guilty, and received sentence of death, to take place at Jedburgh, on Tuesday the 10th of October next.

Andrew Watherston, formerly a herd, and lately a sawer, from Berwickshire, accused of stealing two sheep, belonging to John Logan, Esq. of New Edrom, and seven sheep from John Fulton, tenant of Bessborough Mains, and one sheep from Richard Allan, Mr Fulton's herd. He was also unanimously found guilty, but recommended to mercy, in consideration of the weak and silly state of his mind. His Lordship, however, also pronounced upon him the sentence of death, to take place at the same time with Mercer, observing, that he had not the power of dispensing with the high punishment which the law affixes to such an atrocious crime, that power being vested in his Majesty.

John Smith, late cattle-driver, from Peebles-shire, accused of stealing a variety of articles of wearing apparel, belonging to Mary Borthwick, in Yarrow; and also of stealing two webs, the property of James Bryden, shepherd at Cardrona; Peter Cairns, tenant in Brown's Bank, in the county of Lanark; and Adam Cairns, residing in Milton, in the county of Peebles, both accused of stealing eleven sheep from the farms of Hopehead and Alterston, the property of Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope, Bart. Smith was likewise found guilty, and was sentenced to be transported beyond seas for seven years; and Peter and Adam Cairns, after a trial of considerable length, were acquitted, and dismissed from the bar, the jury having found the libel not proven.

Dumfries, Sept. 6.—Lord ARMADALE.

Joan Parkington, accused of child murder. As this is the first case which has occurred under the new statute on this head, passed in March last, a short account of the case will serve to explain the new law. The trial proceeded in the regular way, by jury, the usual method of receiving a petition for banishment being held inconsistent with the new act. The indictment was laid on the common law, viz. that the prisoner had *actually* murdered her child, and likewise, by way of alternative on the statute, that she had been guilty of *concealing her pregnancy, during its whole continuance, and had not called for or made use of assistance at the time of her delivery, and that her child was found dead.* (The act holds it the same thing when the child, as often happens, is missing.) The act 1690, cap. 23. founded, upon these suspicious circumstances, the presumption of murder, even although no marks of violence appeared on the body of the child when it happened to be found, and on this presumption punished with death. This being found too rigorous for the mere presumption of murder, was softened down into the practice of allowing banishment. At the same time, a proof of *actual* murder was, and always will be punished capitally. The statute of March last has repealed the statute 1690, and enacted, that the concealment of pregnancy, and failing to call aid in the birth, when the child shall be found dead or missing, shall themselves constitute a crime, and be punished with imprisonment, for a time not exceeding two years.

The Advocate Depute consented to pass from the charge of murder at common law, and to restrict his charge to the criminal acts enumerated in the statute. To these last the prisoner pleaded *guilty;* and the jury having found her guilty, in terms of her own confession, the Judge, in consideration of the imprisonment already suffered, and of there being no reason to suspect more against the prisoner than the culpable acts in the new statute, and also the present being the first instance under the new law, in virtue of the implied power bestowed by the statute to mitigate

gate the statutory punishment of two years, sentenced the prisoner to be confined in the jail of Dumfries for the period of three months.

Inverness, Sept. 15.—LORD HERMAND.

Jas. Fraser, officer of Excise, was indicted for murder, or culpable homicide, by having been the cause of the death of one of four persons that were attempting a rescue of a quantity of smuggled salt, of which he had previously made a seizure. The jury found the pannel Not Guilty, and he was dismissed from the bar. Donald M'Kay, cattle dealer in Badinloch, was indicted for the forgery of a bill of 233l. Sterling; but, after a trial of considerable length, the Jury, all in one voice, found the pannel Not Guilty, whereupon he was assoilzied, and dismissed from the bar.—Donald M'Killican, out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, was indicted for the crime of hamesucken, and committing a violent assault and battery in the house of his brother-in-law. But it was represented to the Court, that he was in very peculiar circumstances, and believed to be in such a state of derangement of mind as not to be an object of trial, his case was therefore certified to the High Court of Justiciary. Marion, or Martha M'Lean, lately residing in Torran, was indicted for a considerable theft. She was found guilty, upon her own confession, and sentenced to be transported for seven years. William M'Intosh, a travelling chapman, was indicted for committing a violent assault upon a person residing at Fort William, in the night time, and wounding him by seven severe stabs with a Highlander's knife, commonly called a Black Cork, whereby he lost such a quantity of blood that he was considered for some time to be deprived of life, and is still confined to bed, in consequence of these wounds, having been found guilty, was sentenced to be transported beyond seas for life.

There was another case of assault that ought to have come before the Court; but, on account of particular circumstances, the diet was deserted *pro loco et tempore.*

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 8. At Glasgow, Mr Charles Phin merchant, Edinburgh, to Jean, daughter of the late Mr Alex. Storie, candlemaker.

11. At Edinburgh, Mr William Ramsay, merchant in Glasgow, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr Andrew Crombie, dyer.

14. At Levenholm, Dr Steel, Kilmarnock, to Miss Black, only daughter of the deceased Mr James Black, manufacturer in Paisley.

14. At Edinburgh, Mr Alex. M'Blair, merchant in Glasgow, to Janet, daughter of the deceased Robert Pratt, Esq. Kirkcaldy.

15. At ditto, Capt. Arthur Farquhar, of the royal navy, to Jane, second daughter of the late James Murray, Esq. of Campvere.

17. At Myreside, near Edinburgh, Mr And. Gibson, Dean Park, to Susan, daughter of the late Alex. Scott, Esq.

19. At Edinburgh, Mr John Gordon of Gibraltar, to Miss Reid of Aberdeen

21. At Glasgow, Mr William Smith to Miss Agnes Pollock.

21. At ditto, Captain Dugald MacDougall, Stirlingshire local militia, to Miss Campbell, youngest daughter of Captain Campbell of the 28th militia.

21. At Crossmill, William Glen, Esq. of Bargarran, to Janet, daughter of Robert Corse, Esq. Crossmill.

21. At Glasgow, James Croil, Esq. merchant, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late William Richardson, Esq. merchant.

21. At Glasgow, Mr Robert Haswell, merchant, to Elliot, daughter of Henry Hardie, Esq. Virginia Street.

22. At Sorn Castle, Nicol Brown, Esq. of Waterhaughs, to Christian, daughter of the late James Somervell, Esq. of Hamilton Farm.

22. At London, Lord Boringdon, to the Hon. Miss Talbot, sister to Sir Charles Talbot.

23. At Edinburgh, the Rev. George Brown of North Berwick, to Hannah, youngest daughter of Timothy Westwood, Esq. Leeds.

24. At ditto, by the Right Rev. Bishop Sandford, Sir Thomas Livingstone of Westquarter, Bart. to Miss Stirling, only daughter of the late Sir James Stirling, Bart.

24. At Carlisle, Michael Rowand, Esq. banker in Glasgow, to Margaret, daughter of the late Alexander Wilson, Esq. Carlisle.

25. At Glasgow, James Smith, Esq. younger of Jordanhill, to Mary, daughter of Alexander Wilson, Esq.

Aug.

Aug. 25. In Wales, Mr And. Gairdner, manufacturer, Edinburgh, to Mrs Letitia Meredith, widow of Thomas Meredith, Esq. of Calcutta.

28. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Junor, writer, to Katharine, daughter of Mr Elphingston Balfour, bookseller.

29. At ditto, the Rev. Mr James Thomson, Borrowstounness, to Janet, daughter of Mr John Dunlop, wright in Stewarton.

31. At Dalkeith, Mr John Moffat, tanner, Musselburgh, to Margaret, only daughter of William Rutherfoord, Esq. of Esk Bank.

—. At Catterick, James Kirkstopp, Esq. of the Spittal, Northumberland, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Sir Alexander Livingstone, Bart. of West Quarter.

Sept. 1. At Dunbar, James Hay, Esq. Captain of the Hon. East India Company's ship Sir Stephen Lushington, to Miss Delisle, daughter of the deceased Philip Delisle, Esq. of Calcutta.

4. At Edinburgh, Mr Wright of Antigua Street, to Miss Balfour, daughter of the late Charles Balfour, Esq. of Jamaica.

5. At Gourock, Dr Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy and Botany in the University of Glasgow, to Margaret, daughter of James Lockhart, Esq. merchant, Glasgow.

5. At Ayton, the Rev. Robert Maclaurin of Coldinghame, to Catherine, only daughter of James Cockburn, Esq. merchant in Berwick.

5. At Edinburgh, Major James Mouat of the Bengal Engineers, to Wilhelmina, fourth daughter of Captain Mouat, Royal Navy.

6. At Lewisham, Major-General the Hon. John Brodrick, to Anne, daughter of Robert Graham, Esq. of Fintray.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 12. Mrs Brown, wife of Mr Joseph Brown of Bughtrig, of two daughters and a son, all of whom are doing well.

14. At Edinburgh, in George Street, Mrs Lockhart, a daughter.

14. At Gilmerton, in East Lothian, the Lady of Sir Alex. Kinloch, Bart. a daughter.

16. Mrs Urquhart of Craigston, a daughter.

17. At Crailing, Mrs Paton of Crailing, a daughter.

17. At Heavitree, near Exeter, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. A. Spens, a son.

19. At Exmouth, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Talbot, a son.

19. At Dunbar barracks, Mrs Lieutenant Blair, Edinburgh militia, a daughter.

25. At Edinburgh, Mrs Bell, wife of Mr Carlyle Bell, writer, a daughter.

26. At ditto, Mrs Moffat, wife of Mr William Moffat, solicitor, a son, being her 13th child.

Sept. 1. At ditto, Mrs Lawson of Cairnmuir, a daughter.

2. At London, the Lady of the Hon. Peter Robert Drummond Burrel, a daughter.

4. At Cowie, Mrs Innes, a daughter.

4. At London, the Lady of Colin Robertson, Esq. a son.

4. At Castle Menzies, the Lady of Neil Menzies, Esq. a daughter.

5. At Edinburgh, Mrs Smith, wife of Mr Alexander Smith, banker, a daughter.

8. At Kelty House, Forfarshire, the Lady of the Hon. Major Ramsay, a son.

8. At Gunsgreen, Mrs Robertson of Prenderguest, a son.

9. Mrs Fraser of Farraline, a daughter.

10. At Aberdour House, Mrs Gordon of Aberdour, a daughter.

11. At Plantation, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Paterson, of the 21st foot, a daughter.

15. At Bath, Mrs Grant of Congalton, a son.

19. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Brigadier-Gen. John Hope, a daughter.

20. At Darnhall, the Hon. Mrs Oliphant Murray, a daughter.

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Murray, wife of James Wolfe Murray, Esq. a daughter.

DEATHS.

Jan. 8. 1808. At Chittledroog, East Indies, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Macleod, of the 15th regiment of native infantry. His death is supposed to be in consequence of the severe wounds he received in the memorable battle of Assaye. He was highly valued as a distinguished officer, and is deeply lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintances. As a mark of their respect, the officers of his corps have erected a tomb to perpetuate his memory.

May. 21. 1809. At Jamaica, David Ewart, Esq. son of the late Simon Ewart, Esq. of Brampton.

June 8. At his house near Rattray, Perthshire, P. Mitchell of Kirklands, Esq.

28. At Cadiz, Mr Alexander Ettles, aged 22, of the house of Gordon, Shaw, and Co. son of the late Mr John Ettles of Inverness.

30. At Philadelphia, in her 109th year, Susannah Warden, formerly wife of Virgil Warden, one of the house servants in the great William Penn's house at Pennsburg Manor, in March 1701; she has of late been supported by the Penn family.

July

July 21. At Oxford, in the 27th year of his age, the Rev. Alexander M'Kenzie of Christ Church, A. M. and son of John M'Kenzie, Esq. London.

25. At Quebec, Mrs Black, wife of Mr Henry Black, merchant.

25. At Madeira, Lady Sophia Bligh, wife of the Hon. W. Bligh, and daughter of the late Earl of Galloway.

28. In the memorable battle of Talavera de la Reyna, Major-General John Randoll Mackenzie of Suddie, Lieut. Col. of the 78th regiment of foot, and representative in Parliament for the county of Sutherland; a most gallant and skilful officer.

28. In ditto, Colonel Alexander Gordon, of the 83d regiment, as brave and enterprising an officer as the British army could boast of.—He was wounded in the neck by a musket ball, charging the enemy at the head of his regiment, and when carrying off the field, a shell fell on him, and killed him instantaneously. Colonel Gordon was very severely wounded in Holland, in 1799, under the Marquis of Huntly, in whose regiment he was at that time a Captain. He served in the same regiment in Egypt, and was subsequently appointed Aid-de-Camp to Lord Hardwicke, during his Viceroyship in Ireland. He was son to the late Lord Rockville, and the Countess of Dumfries, and brother to William Gordon, Esq. Member for Worcester, one of the partners of the respectable house of Gordon and Murphy, in London. Colonel Gordon was only 33, and of the most accomplished manners and amiable disposition.

28. In ditto, Lieut. Col. John Ross, Coldstream Guards, son to the late gallant Admiral Sir John Lockhart Ross, and brother to General Sir Charles Ross, of Balnagown, Bart.

28. In ditto, Lieut.-Col. James Muter, of the Buffs, eldest son of William Muter, Esq. of Annfield. He served in the 42d regiment in the campaigns on the Continent, in Egypt, and in most of the actions during the late and present wars.

28. In ditto, Capt. Robert Dalrymple, 3d Foot Guards, third son of Sir John Dalrymple, of Cousland, Bart.

28. In ditto, in the 23d year of his age, the Hon. Edward Methuen Irby, sixth son of Lord Boston, and Ensign in the 3d regiment of Guards.

28. At Edinburgh, Ensign Charles Henry Ker of the 84th regiment, only son of the late Capt. Charles Henry Ker, Leith.

30. At Bainsfield, near Edinburgh, Miss Elizabeth MacVicar, eldest daughter of the deceased Neil MacVicar, Esq. of Fergushill, writer in Edinburgh.

31. In Spain, three days after the battle of Talavera, from excessive fatigue, the Hon. Henry Neville, second son to Lord Braybrooke.

Lately, on his return from India, George Halyburton, Esq. son of the late Rev. John Halyburton, minister of the gospel at Kettins.

Lately, at Gosport, on his way from the Mediterranean, to his native place, Dalkeith, Robert Welsh (1st,) M. D. surgeon in the royal navy.

At Priestlands, John Peyton, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Sir John M'Namara Hayes, Bart. M. D. Inspector General of the Medical Department of Woolwich.

Aug. 1. At Glasgow, James Muir, Esq. surgeon.

1. At the Manse of Dundonald, Mrs Isabel Morell, wife of the Rev. Dr Robert Duncan, minister of that parish.

1. At South-end, in Kent, in her 43d year, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Charles Fraser, leaving behind her twelve children.

2. At Prestonhall, Fifeshire, Ann Swan, relict of the late Allan Briggs of Leven, aged 78.

2. At Hamble, of a paralytic stroke, Admiral Bradby, aged 73.

2. At Prestonpans, in her 23d year, Miss Margaret Dow, only daughter of Mr James Dow.

3. At London, in his 50th year, Andrew Mackay, L. L. D. F. R. S. E. Mathematical Examiner to the Hon. the Corporation of Trinity House, the Hon. the East India Company, and Christ's Hospital, London; and formerly of Aberdeen.

3. At Ladyfield Place, near Edinburgh, Mr George Cairncross, writer in Edinburgh.

5. On his passage home to this country, from Jamaica, Dr Murray, eminent in that island, during 25 years, for professional talents and integrity.

5. At Foxhill, near Hungerford, Mrs Hart, sister to the late Lady Stuart, and sister-in-law to Henry James Pye, Esq.

5. At Batheaston, aged 80, Sir George Colebrooke, Bart.

5. At Edinburgh, Mr William Waugh, writer.

6. At Manse of West Kilbride, Miss Clementina Oughterson, eldest daughter of the Rev. Arthur Oughterson, minister of that parish.

6. At St Andrew's, Mrs Col. Campbell.

6. At Aberdeen, aged 76, Mr James Gerrard, cooper.

6. At Edinburgh, Miss Eliza Gifford, aged 15.

6. At Dundee, in the 35th year of his age, and 11th of his ministry, the Rev. Alexander Paterson, A. M. minister of the Relief Congregation there.

Aug.

Aug. 7. At Harrowgate, where he went for the recovery of his health, John Caw, Esq. merchant, Perth.

7. At London, Mrs Ann Lownds, relict of J. Lownds, Esq. of Paisley.

7 At Edinburgh, Mrs Saunders, relict of Mr James Saunders, writer to the signet, and daughter of the late Joseph Williamson, Esq. advocate.

8. At ———. after a very long illness, Lady Amelia Hume.

8. At Liverpool, Miss Marion Scott, youngest daughter of John Scott, Esq. shipbuilder, Greenock.

8. At Orfelton, in the county of Pembroke, aged 27, Sir Hugh Owen, Bart. M. P. for Pembroke.

8. At Glenrath, Walter Laidlaw, Esq. of Hyndhope.

8. At Edinburgh, Mr George Stevenson merchant.

9. At Harvieston, Miss Daniel Isabella Elizabeth Brown, only daughter of the Rev. Dr Andrew Brown, one of the ministers of Edinburgh.

9. At Lisbon, Mungo Honyman, Esq. Assistant Commissary to the forces, eighth son of the late Patrick Honyman, Esq. of Græmsay.

9. At Tanfield, Miss Katherine Lundie, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Mr Lundie, at Lonmay.

9. At Glasgow, Mr John Anderson, reed manufacturer.

10. At Jessfield, near Leith, Mrs Mary Emilia MacLeod, wife of Capt. Norman Ramsay, Royal Horse Artillery, and eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. MacLeod of MacLeod.

12. At Waldershare, Lord Henry Stuart, aged 34, third son of the Marquis of Bute.

12. At Newton Stewart, Mr Robert Guthrie, postmaster and stationer there.

12. At Inverary, Captain James M'Arthur of the 6th Royal Veteran Battalion.

13. At Ditto, Miss Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of the late Provost Lachlan Campbell.

13. Mr Alexander Henderson, farmer, Muthilhill, Fife.

14. Before Flushing, Ensign Donald Sinclair of the 71st regt. He was wounded in the knee, by a musket-ball, in an attack on one of the enemy's batteries at Flushing, and, although immediate assistance was procured, he died next morning; he was a brave officer, and died beloved and regretted by every individual of the corps.

14. At Drumsheugh, Mrs Helen Rannie, relict of the late Mr James Weir, of Tollcross.

15. At Largs, Miss Jean Carlyle, third daughter of the late Mr John Carlyle, merchant, Glasgow.

15. At Blairngone, Mrs Marion Henderson, relict of Mr Andrew Muddie, merchant, Dunning, aged 90 years and two months. She retained her faculties until within a few months of her death.

16. Hugh M'Culloch, Esq. late Sheriff Substitute of Sutherland. He was one of the unfortunate persons who were drowned in crossing the Meikle Ferry. His untimely fate will be long deplored and lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

At Costessey Hall, Sir William Jerningham, Bart.

17. Matthew Bolton, Esq. aged 81, the respectable head of the Soho manufactory, whose exertions in the improvement of the mechanical arts have done so much honour to himself, and have proved so advantageous to the country.

17. At Glenrath, Caroline, fourth daughter of the deceased Walter Laidlaw, Esq. of Hyndhope.

17. At Leith, Mr Robert Wilson, senior, aged 87 years.

18. At Gallanich, Patrick MacDougall, Esq.

19. At Haddington, Provost David Smith, aged 89.

20. At Perth, Captain Donald M'Intosh of the 3d West India regiment.

20. At Burrowmuirhead, aged 39, Mrs Barbara Drysdale, relict of Capt. Littlejohn of the Royal Navy.

21. At Dundee, Mrs Elizabeth Jolly, spouse of John Jolly, druggist in Dundee.

22. At Rosemarky Manse, in the 61st year of his age, and 36th of his ministry, the Rev. Alex. Wood, minister of that parish.

22. At Edinburgh, in her 69th year, Mrs Henrietta Balfour, relict of the late Mr John Balfour, surgeon.

22. At ditto, Charles, infant son of Mr John Gray, writer.

23. At the house of Charles Ogilvy, Esq. of Tannadice, his son-in-law, beloved by his family and respected by all who knew him, James Macdonald, Esq. in the 83d year of his age.

23. At Summer Lodge, James Keith, infant son of Mr William Jay.

24. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ann Austin, widow of Capt. Dan. M'Gregor of the Hon. East India Company's service, and daughter of the late Dr Adam Austin, physician in Edinburgh.

25. At ditto, Mr William Cuthbertson, builder.

26. At Stewart Hall, county of Tyrone, Ireland, at a very advanced age, Andrew Thomas, Earl of Castlestewart. He was the acknowledged head of the house of Stewart, being immediately descended, in the male and legitimate line, from Robert the

the second, King of Scotland. His Lordship is succeeded by his eldest son Robert now Earl of Castlestewart.

Aug. 26. At Cambermere Abbey, Sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, Bart. in his 71st year. He sat in four Parliaments for the county of Cheshire.

26. At Maidstone, in Kent, after a severe illness, since his return from Spain, Major Gen. Coote Manningham, Equerry to the King, and Colonel of the 95th or rifle regiment.

26. At Carphin, Elizabeth, infant daughter of John Raitt, Esq. of Carphin.

27. At his house Hawthornden, the Right Rev. Bishop William Abernethy Drummond of Hawthornden, aged 90.

27. At Kinloch, Fifeshire, Thomas Kinnear, Esq. of Kinloch.

29. At Edinburgh, General Robert Melville of Strathkiness, the first and only Governor in Chief, &c. of all the West India Islands ceded by France to Great Britain in 1763, and the oldest General in rank, except one, in the British army.

29. At ditto, Miss Eliz. Smith, daughter of the late Mr Robert Smith, writer, Elgin.

29. At Kircudbright, James Gordon, son of Mr Gordon, merchant, Glasgow.

29. At Lossiemouth House, Mrs Haig, aged 77.

30. At London, Sir J. Murray of Blackbarony, Bart. in the 43d year of hissage.—He is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son, Archibald, an Ensign in the 3d regiment of foot guards.

30. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs Bethia Hamilton, Lady of William Ramsay, Esq. banker, and sister of William Lord Belhaven.

31. At Stirling, Mrs Janet Macnaughtan, wife of Donald M'Donald, merchant there.

31. At Perth, Mr William Ross, Keeper of the Register of Sasine, and Procurator-fiscal of the county of Perth.

31. At Glasgow, Mr Allan Fowlis, wood-merchant.

At Shooter's Hill, Lady Stewart, relict of Lord Henry Stewart, son of the Marquis of Bute; his Lordship died on the 12th of August.

Sept. 1. Dr Daniel Forbes, Dole of Brora, in the county of Sutherland.

1. At Balthayock, Perthshire, Mrs Patricia Stephen, relict of John Blair, Esq. of Balthayock.

1. At London, Robert Chrystie, Esq. of Leicester Place, army agent, aged 77.

2. At Middleburgh, Captain George Sutherland of the 71st regiment. His services, as well upon the present occasion, as in the former expeditions to Holland and in Egypt, where he was severely wounded, proved him to be a meritorious officer.—His widow, and four orphan children, lament his virtues in private life.

2. At Deal, of the wound which he received before Flushing, aged 37. Lieut.-Col. Peter Hayes Petit, of the 35th regt. foot.

2. At Viewfield, Inverness, Mrs Mackenzie, wife of Alexander Mackenzie, Esq. banker in Inverness.

2. At Edinburgh, Mr John Kid, wine merchant, and many years one of the Magistrates of that city.

2. At ditto, Mrs Catharine Grant, spouse of Mr Ralph Hardie, writer in Edinburgh.

3. At London, George William Coventry, Earl of Coventry, Viscount Deerhurst, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and Recorder of the City of Worcester. His Lordship was born April 26, 1723, and is succeeded in his titles by Viscount Deerhurst, his Lordship's eldest son, who has been blind these 24 years.

3. At Bonnyton, near Stewarton, Mr J. Watt, aged 84.

3. At Dunfermline, Mr John Duris, aged 66.

4. At Earl's Court, near Reading, of a fit of apoplexy, the Lady of the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Scott.

4. Margaret, eldest daughter of John Brander, Esq. of Pitgaveny, an amiable young lady.

5. At Edinburgh, Charles Morris, youngest child of Mr Broughton, accountant.

5. At Greenock, Mr John Kerr, tobacconist, aged 27 years. His death was extremely sudden, being seized with an illness which continued only about ten minutes. He is much and justly regretted.

6. At Aberdeen, Andrew Simpson, Esq. merchant, aged 58.

6. At Rosehill, aged 55, Mr Alex Laing, writer.

7. At Middleburgh, Major Hill of the 86th regiment.

8. At Edinburgh, after a tedious illness, which he bore with a Christian resignation, Mr Robert Ruthven, merchant.

8. At Scotscraig House, Fifeshire, Stewart, the infant daughter of William Dalgliesh of Scotscraig, Esq.

9. At Weymouth, after a few days illness, Captain Richard Carruthers Corne of the Royal Navy.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs W. West.

10. At ditto, Mrs Agnes Rutherford, relict of Mr Andrew Kay, glazier.

10. At ditto, Miss Julia Morison, daughter of George Morison, Esq. of Haddo.

14. At Liverpool, at the age of 106, David Salmon, Cable Street, Liverpool; this aged veteran sailed round the world with Anson.

15. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. William Duncan, late of the Royals.

Sept.

Aug. 7. At Harrowgate, where he went for the recovery of his health, John Caw, Esq. merchant, Perth.

7. At London, Mrs Ann Lownds, relict of J. Lownds, Esq. of Paisley.

7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Saunders, relict of Mr James Saunders, writer to the signet, and daughter of the late Joseph Williamson, Esq. advocate.

8. At ———. after a very long illness, Lady Amelia Hume.

8. At Liverpool, Miss Marion Scott, youngest daughter of John Scott, Esq. shipbuilder, Greenock.

8. At Orfelton, in the county of Pembroke, aged 27, Sir Hugh Owen, Bart. M. P. for Pembroke.

8. At Glenrath, Walter Laidlaw, Esq. of Hyndhope.

8. At Edinburgh, Mr George Stevenson merchant.

9. At Harvieston, Miss Daniel Isabella Elizabeth Brown, only daughter of the Rev. Dr Andrew Brown, one of the ministers of Edinburgh.

9. At Lisbon, Mungo Honyman, Esq. Assistant Commissary to the forces, eighth son of the late Patrick Honyman, Esq. of Græmsay.

9. At Tanfield, Miss Katherine Lundie, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Mr Lundie, at Lonmay.

9. At Glasgow, Mr John Anderson, reed manufacturer.

10. At Jessfield, near Leith, Mrs Mary Emilia MacLeod, wife of Capt. Norman Ramsay, Royal Horse Artillery, and eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. MacLeod of MacLeod.

12. At Waldershare, Lord Henry Stuart, aged 34, third son of the Marquis of Bute.

12. At Newton Stewart, Mr Robert Guthrie, postmaster and stationer there.

12. At Inverary, Captain James M'Arthur of the 6th Royal Veteran Battalion.

13. At Ditto, Miss Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of the late Provost Lachlan Campbell.

13. Mr Alexander Henderson, farmer, Muthilhill, Fife.

14. Before Flushing, Ensign Donald Sinclair of the 71st regt. He was wounded in the knee, by a musket-ball, in an attack on one of the enemy's batteries at Flushing, and, although immediate assistance was procured, he died next morning; he was a brave officer, and died beloved and regretted by every individual of the corps.

14. At Drumsheugh, Mrs Helen Rannie, relict of the late Mr James Weir, of Tollcross.

15. At Largs, Miss Jean Carlyle, third daughter of the late Mr John Carlyle, merchant, Glasgow.

15. At Blairngone, Mrs Marion Henderson, relict of Mr Andrew Mudie, merchant, Dunning, aged 90 years and two months. She retained her faculties until within a few months of her death.

16. Hugh M'Culloch, Esq. late Sheriff Substitute of Sutherland. He was one of the unfortunate persons who were drowned in crossing the Meikle Ferry. His untimely fate will be long deplored and lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

At Costessey Hall, Sir William Jerningham, Bart.

17. Matthew Bolton, Esq. aged 81, the respectable head of the Soho manufactory, whose exertions in the improvement of the mechanical arts have done so much honour to himself, and have proved so advantageous to the country.

17. At Glenrath, Caroline, fourth daughter of the deceased Walter Laidlaw, Esq. of Hyndhope.

17. At Leith, Mr Robert Wilson, senior, aged 87 years.

18. At Gallanich, Patrick MacDougall, Esq.

19. At Haddington, Provost David Smith, aged 89.

20. At Perth, Captain Donald M'Intosh of the 3d West India regiment.

20. At Burrowmuirhead, aged 39, Mrs Barbara Drysdale, relict of Capt. Littlejohn of the Royal Navy.

21. At Dundee, Mrs Elizabeth Jolly, spouse of John Jolly, druggist in Dundee.

22. At Rosemarky Manse, in the 61st year of his age, and 36th of his ministry, the Rev. Alex. Wood, minister of that parish.

22. At Edinburgh, in her 69th year, Mrs Henrietta Balfour, relict of the late Mr John Balfour, surgeon.

22. At ditto, Charles, infant son of Mr John Gray, writer.

23. At the house of Charles Ogilvy, Esq. of Tannadice, his son-in-law, beloved by his family and respected by all who knew him, James Macdonald, Esq. in the 83d year of his age.

23. At Summer Lodge, James Keith, infant son of Mr William Jay.

24. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ann Austin, widow of Capt. Dan. M'Gregor of the Hon. East India Company's service, and daughter of the late Dr Adam Austin, physician in Edinburgh.

25. At ditto, Mr William Cuthbertson, builder.

26. At Stewart Hall, county of Tyrone, Ireland, at a very advanced age, Andrew Thomas, Earl of Castlestewart. He was the acknowledged head of the house of Stewart, being immediately descended, in the male and legitimate line, from Robert the

the second, King of Scotland. His Lordship is succeeded by his eldest son Robert now Earl of Castlestewart.

Aug. 26. At Cambermere Abbey, Sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, Bart. in his 71st year. He sat in four Parliaments for the county of Cheshire.

26. At Maidstone, in Kent, after a severe illness, since his return from Spain, Major Gen. Coote Manningham, Equerry to the King, and Colonel of the 95th or rifle regiment.

26. At Carphin, Elizabeth, infant daughter of John Raitt, Esq. of Carphin.

27. At his house Hawthornden, the Right Rev. Bishop William Abernethy Drummond of Hawthornden, aged 90.

27. At Kinloch, Fifeshire, Thomas Kinnear, Esq. of Kinloch.

29. At Edinburgh, General Robert Melville of Strathkiness, the first and only Governor in Chief, &c. of all the West India Islands ceded by France to Great Britain in 1763, and the oldest General in rank, except one, in the British army.

29. At ditto, Miss Eliz. Smith, daughter of the late Mr Robert Smith, writer, Elgin

29. At Kircudbright, James Gordon, son of Mr Gordon, merchant, Glasgow.

29. At Lossiemouth House, Mrs Haig, aged 77.

30. At London, Sir J. Murray of Blackbarony, Bart. in the 43d year of hissage.—He is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son, Archibald, an Ensign in the 3d regiment of foot guards.

30. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs Bethia Hamilton, Lady of William Ramsay, Esq. banker, and sister of William Lord Belhaven.

31. At Stirling, Mrs Janet Macnaughtan, wife of Donald M'Donald, merchant there.

31. At Perth, Mr William Ross, Keeper of the Register of Sasine, and Procurator-fiscal of the county of Perth.

31. At Glasgow, Mr Allan Fowlis, wood-merchant.

At Shooter's Hill, Lady Stewart, relict of Lord Henry Stewart, son of the Marquis of Bute; his Lordship died on the 12th of August.

Sept. 1. Dr Daniel Forbes, Dole of Brora, in the county of Sutherland.

1. At Balthayock, Perthshire, Mrs Patricia Stephen, relict of John Blair, Esq. of Balthayock.

1. At London, Robert Chrystie, Esq. of Leicester Place, army agent, aged 77.

2. At Middleburgh, Captain George Sutherland of the 71st regiment. His services, as well upon the present occasion, as in the former expeditions to Holland and in Egypt, where he was severely wounded, proved him to be a meritorious officer.—His widow, and four orphan children, lament his virtues in private life.

2. At Deal, of the wound which he received before Flushing, aged 37. Lieut.-Col. Peter Hayes Petit, of the 35th regt. foot.

2. At Viewfield, Inverness, Mrs Mackenzie, wife of Alexander Mackenzie, Esq. banker in Inverness.

2. At Edinburgh, Mr John Kid, wine merchant, and many years one of the Magistrates of that city.

2. At ditto, Mrs Catharine Grant, spouse of Mr Ralph Hardie, writer in Edinburgh.

3. At London, George William Coventry, Earl of Coventry, Viscount Deerhurst, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and Recorder of the City of Worcester. His Lordship was born April 26, 1723, and is succeeded in his titles by Viscount Deerhurst, his Lordship's eldest son, who has been blind these 24 years.

3. At Bonnyton, near Stewarton, Mr J. Watt, aged 84.

3. At Dunfermline, Mr John Duri-, aged 66.

4. At Earl's Court, near Reading, of a fit of apoplexy, the Lady of the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Scott.

4. Margaret, eldest daughter of John Brander, Esq. of Pitgaveny, an amiable young lady.

5. At Edinburgh, Charles Morris, youngest child of Mr Broughton, accountant.

5. At Greenock, Mr John Kerr, tobacconist, aged 27 years. His death was extremely sudden, being seized with an illness which continued only about ten minutes. He is much and justly regretted.

6. At Aberdeen, Andrew Simpson, Esq. merchant, aged 58.

6. At Rosehill, aged 55, Mr Alex Laing, writer.

7. At Middleburgh, Major Hill of the 85th regiment.

8. At Edinburgh, after a tedious illness, which he bore with a Christian resignation, Mr Robert Ruthven, merchant.

8. At Scotscraig House, Fifeshire, Stewart, the infant daughter of William Dalgliesh of Scotscraig, Esq.

9. At Weymouth, after a few days illness, Captain Richard Carruthers Corne of the Royal Navy.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs W. West.

10. At ditto, Mrs Agnes Rutherford, relict of Mr Andrew Kay, glazier.

10. At ditto, Miss Julia Morison, daughter of George Morison, Esq. of Haddo.

14. At Liverpool, at the age of 106, David Salmon, Cable Street, Liverpool; this aged veteran sailed round the world with Anson.

15. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. William Duncan, late of the Royals.

Sept.

Sept. 15. At Ethie Lodge, Lady Leslie of Findrassie and Wardes, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with much patience and resignation.—She is sincerely regretted by her friends, and lamented by her family, from whom (to their irreparable loss) she has been cut off in the prime of life.

16. At Greenside Street, Kath. Blackhall, relict of Mr Jas. Denham, merchant in Selkirk.

16. At Prestonpans, aged 35, Mrs Eliz' Lorn, spouse of Mr Thomas Pattison, merchant there.

20. At the house of his brother, Samuel Douglas, Esq. of America Square, London, Sir William Douglas of Castle Douglas, Bart.

At Belfast, at the advanced age of 86, Isaac Corry, Esq. of Newry.

James Watson, Esq. of Arundel Street, Strand.

Price of Stocks.

1809.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Sept. 4	276	¾ pr.	68¼
11.	——	—	68½
18.	278	—	68½
25.	——	—	68½

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1809.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
Sept. 1	50 s. 57	30 s. 36	27 s. 30	28s. 32
8.	50 63	26 34	28 32	29 34
15	56 68	27 31	26 31	— —
22.	56 69	27 30	25 30	— 34
29.	58 69	27 30	25 30	

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1809.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Sept. 4.	70 104	32 44	28 38	44 50
11.	80 105	38 44	28 34	44 52
18.	80 106	38 46	29 34	45 52
25.	80 106	38 46	29 34	45 52

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1809.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
Sept. 5.	350	23 22d.	50	17 16
12.	227	23 22½	40	17 16
19.	324	23 22½	60	17 16
26.	320	23 21½	52	17 16

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr *Carey*'s Poem,—several Pieces of *R. G.*,—Lines on Mr *W. Borthwick*,—continuation of Epitaphs, &c. will appear in our next.

Clio contains genius, though some very feeble lines; one of the Pieces, however, may probably appear in our next.

K. N. S.,—*Bernard's Bower*, *Johny Gled*,—*Minor*,—Version of *Anacreon*, are received, and are under consideration.

The Gentleman at St Andrews, who some months ago transmitted a sketch and description of an uncommon animal, taken from the stomach of a Cod, is informed, that these having been laid before one of the most eminent naturalists in this country, he writes, that the animal is "a monster of an intestina, "and is without doubt an Echinorynchus, of gigantic stature,—a formidable "internal companion. I should like to have had the animal, or a perfect "drawing of it. There are many described, and some figured, in Zoologica "Danica; but I really think this is new."

Erratum.—P. 567, col. 1. line 6. *for* James Anderson, *read* John Anderson.

H. W. Williams del.

P. Scott sculp.

EDNAM *the* BIRTH PLACE *of* JAMES THOMSON.

Pub. the Scots Mag. & Edin. Lit. Miscellany by A. Constable & Co. 1 Nov. 1800.